

REPORT

13

OF THE

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

## EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,

(AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,) 13

FOR THE YEARS 1854-5.

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A. G. HODGES, STATE PRINTER.  
1856.

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## R E P O R T.

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EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM OF KENTUCKY,  
Deeember 31st, 1855.

*To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

In pursuance of the requirements of the statute, the following report of the condition and management of this Institution for the past two years, is respectfully made:

Accompanying it, will be found the report of Dr. J. R. Allen, who continued in charge of the Asylum to the 1st of October, 1854; that of Dr. Perrin, who succeeded him in the duties of Superintendent, and which embrassees the balance of the year 1854; and that of Dr. W. S. Chipley for the year 1855; all giving full details of such matters as are deemed interesting and important; also the report of the Treasurer and Steward, and the account with the Superintendent for the appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature, for the erection of a new building the construction of a warming apparatus, and repairs.

Dr. J. R. Allen resigned his post of medical superintendent on the 1st of October, 1854, after having continued to discharge his duties in the most acceptable manner. The institution remained from that time to the first day of April, 1855, under the control of Dr. H. Perrin, who had for some years been the assistant physician, at which time, Dr. W. S. Chipley was appointed to the place. Since entering upon his duties, he has been zealous and untiring in their discharge, and faithful to all the interests committed to him.

At the last session of the Legislature, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated, to be expended by the Superintendent in the erection of a building to supply the place of that consumed by fire. A contract was made and the building erected, after making the advertisement required by the act; and although it was the intention of the Superintendent not to exceed the appropriation, it was found that a small additional sum was required for painting and iron windows, for which a debt must be incurred or the house remain useless, and this was done to the extent of \$1,500. The building is plain, and adds greatly to the comfort of the Institution.

For the expenditure upon the warming apparatus, special reference is made to the facts stated in the report of Dr. Allen, under whose direction the work was to be executed. After failing to obtain on the advertisement an offer to do the work for a gross sum, the contract made with Mr. Greenwood, by the Superintendent, was submitted to

and approved by the Board. In this, specific prices for the various kinds of work and material required were agreed on, and we were assured that the cost would not exceed \$6,000, and that the work could be completed, as far as the appropriation would carry it, with great benefit. It was never the intention of the Board to sanction, nor Dr. Allen to make a contract, expending more than the sum placed at their disposal for the object, and soon as it became apparent that this had been exceeded, the work was immediately stopped. It was found that the old stoves and furnaces in use were entirely worn out, and that the Institution must remain unheated, unless they were renewed or the apparatus (already up) completed in those parts of the house into which the pipes had been carried. The latter course was adopted; but so unwilling were the Board to contract any debt, that the works remain incomplete, as is fully shown in the report of Dr. W. S. Chipley. We feel bound to say that the work has been well done at the ordinary prices, and the amount expended and that required will not equal that paid in other institutions for similar objects. The debt thus incurred is \$6,500. The completion of the work commenced is a demand of common humanity, as it is impossible to prevent extreme suffering from cold without it.

After the expenditure of the \$2,500, appropriated to repairs, all of which were necessary, it was found that the old roofs upon the houses were leaking to such an extent as to render the building absolutely uninhabitable. They had not been renewed for many years, and were besides dangerous. The Board ordered the house to be sanded and new tin roofs put up, for which a debt of \$1,500 was incurred.

Under the act of the last Legislature we removed, at the expense of this Asylum, 29 patients to the Western Asylum. We beg leave to call your attention to the unequal division of the State between the two Asylums, and suggest that some more equitable allotment shall be made.

The cholera prevailed for a short period of the present year with great malignity, especially among the attendants; and while we are compelled to deplore the loss of a number of both sexes who cheerfully laid down their lives, a sacrifice at the post of duty, it is proper that we should testify that there are those left who calmly met the danger, disregarded every personal comfort, and were ready for the same sacrifice if it had been demanded.

We have heretofore called the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of making a provision for Idiots in an institution where they would be separated from Lunatics. It has been demonstrated by actual experience, both in this country and Europe, that this most helpless and unfortunate class may be educated and improved to a greater or less extent. Their habits may be made cleanly, their comforts in-

creased in all cases, and in nearly all they can be so instructed as to become capable of pursuing ordinary trades and engaging in agriculture. So wonderful are the facts developed on this subject that as soon as they become generally known, we doubt not, a proper institution for the instruction of Idiots will be established in our State, where already there is such a liberal provision for this wretched class. In a few years every State will provide for it, and it only remains to be seen whether we will be first or last in the benevolent enterprise.

In our last report, we referred to the inadequate salary allowed the assistant Physician. The sum of \$250 is not sufficient to compensate any person qualified to discharge the duties of that important station, and is less than that paid to the same officer in any other Asylum.

In our last report we stated that the sum of \$25,000 per annum would be required for the ordinary expenses of the Asylum. Under the impression that the Western Asylum would be opened for patients immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature and a large number removed from here, the sum asked was reduced to \$20,000. That institution was not opened until near the end of the first year, and under the law there were only twenty-nine patients to go, who were taken down at a heavy expense, and their places instantly filled with others waiting admission; so that the contemplated contingency under which the reduction was made did not arise. In addition to this, there has been an unexampled increase in the price of many of the most important articles entering into our consumption, especially flour, bacon, beef, corn, sugar, &c.; for some or all of which, double and triple the prices once paid by us, have been paid in the past two years. The full number of patients for whom provision was intended in our estimate have been here, with the increased expense of cholera, the removal to the other Asylum, the rise in provisions, &c. We affirm that expenses have been cut down to the bare necessary comforts, and reiterate that it is simply impossible to maintain the Institution upon less than \$25,000 per annum, without inhumanity to the patients and disgrace to the State. As we have repeatedly said, there is no similar Asylum in the Union, where the appropriation for the same number of patients does not greatly exceed that sum. Under these circumstances there has been a debt incurred during the two years of \$15,000, on account of ordinary expenses.

When the new building was completed, some new furniture was required to make it tenantable, and about \$1,000 of the debt is incurred on this account.

The general control of the expenses of the Institution devolves on the Board, but this matter is mainly dependent on the Steward and Medical Superintendent. All that we can do, is in the requirement of proper care and economy on their part, which has been enforced as far

as possible. It will require \$2,500 to make the necessary repairs in the next two years, in addition to the sum needed for the water closets, which will be a like amount. The introduction of gas would be of the utmost value, more especially for its safety, and will cost \$2,500.

This Institution, with the exception of the water closets and warming apparatus, is in excellent order—the rooms clean and comfortable, the officers and attendants humane and attentive, and the patients in all respects kindly treated.

R. PINDELL, *Chairman*  
J. A. GRINSTEAD,  
JAMES L. ALLEN,  
RICH. A. BUCKNER.  
S. M. LETCHER.

## DR. ALLEN'S REPORT.

EASTERN KENTUCKY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
October 1, 1854.

*Gentlemen:* Before surrendering my place as Medical Superintendent of this Institution, it is proper that I should bring my reports up to the end of my official connection with it, which I hereby respectfully do:

	Males, 121	Females, 81—	202
Admitted since, 40,	" 26	" 14—	40
Number in Asylum, during year thus far,	" 147	" 95—	242
Of these have Recovered,	" 17	" 5—	22
Died,	" 13	" 10—	23
Eloped,	" 2	" 1—	3
Whole number who have been in Asylum,	" 1332	" 644—	1976
Of whom have Recovered,			731
Died,			795
Removed,			130
Eloped,			126
Remain,			194
			1976

The deaths of this year have been, with two or three exceptions from chronic and incurable disease; seven have died of epilepsy, six chronic diarrhoea, three of consumption, two of old age, one of dropsy, one scrofula, one suicide, two from collapse after prolonged excitement.

I had hoped by this time to have been able to see completed, and so report, the buildings and improvements which are now in progress here. The general comfort and convenience of the whole establishment will, by them, be very greatly enhanced, and I anticipated much satisfaction in being able to leave it to my successor, in such a condition as to enable him to secure the entire comfort of the inmates, and to manage it with more system and success than I had done. In this, however, I am disappointed, and engagements elsewhere, which I had hoped would not conflict with my attention to their completion, now call me away.

The appropriation for building and repairs, I trusted would not fall short of the object, and I still suppose it will not. That for the warming apparatus, I know was small, but still was unprepared for so great a deficiency as it seems will result. This is a source of much regret to me, and as I may be liable to censure for such miscalculation, I will make a statement of the facts in regard to it. Before asking an appropriation for this purpose, I consulted Mr. Frisby, the agent or partner of Mr. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, who had had much experience in

the business, and who examined the premises, and was assured by him that the whole thing, including the warming of the whole establishment, washing and ironing arrangements, and a ten-horse-power engine would cost, not exceeding \$6,000.

After the appropriation of \$5,000 was made, I advertised in the public journals of this place and Lonisville, for several weeks, for contracts for erecting the apparatus, but got no bids. Afterwards Mr. Frisby again called on me, and after a second examination, reiterated what he had before said, but would not contract generally for the job, but agreed to furnish materials at particular prices, and do the work. I gave him the job, stating that we might omit the engine for the present, and construct the arrangements for warming; and that I would not exceed the appropriation, but go as far as it lasted and no farther. I found, however, a month or two since, from the bills of materials forwarded me, that even they, exceeded the amount, and I immediately wrote to Mr. Greenwood of the fact, and desired no more to be done until some understanding of the matter between us. To this letter no attention was paid, but additional invoices sent me, when I again wrote more peremptorily, requiring that the thing should be stopped. I then received a letter from Mr. Greenwood acknowledging the receipt of both my letters, but saying Mr. Frisby was from home, and he did not know what to do without seeing him.

I send this letter, with the other papers in relation to the matter. Mr. Greenwood subsequently had occasion to visit us, and your Chairman knows what arrangements were then made with him.

I readily confess that my reliance upon the experience and candor of Mr. Frisby, alone induced me to let the job in any other way than by general contract, (which he refused to take) and I was misled by him, greatly, as to the cost. Already a considerable debt has been incurred, which I must add, I informed Messrs. Frisby and Greenwood, I had no intention of, or authority for incurring on account of the institution, and not more than two-thirds of the work completed. It is also to be regretted, that the least important apartments, in some parts of the building have been completed first, which might have been otherwise, could I have supposed, the means would have fallen so far short of the object. I trust, however, the whole thing may be yet consummated, as I regard it of the first importance to the safety and convenience of the institution.

I believe I have nothing special to add in regard to the progress of the Asylum since my last report.

I avail myself, however, of this opportunity, again to tender to all who have been engaged with me, in the almost sacred duties of this institution, and who have labored with conscientious fidelity, to tender my greatest respect and highest acknowledgments, and most cheerfully

to grant them a large portion of any credit which may be awarded us for successful results of our labors. To those attendants who have for a number of years labored with us acceptably, I cannot too warmly express my indebtedness and gratitude; and, to Dr. Perrin, I am especially obliged for his close attention to duty, and his readiness at all times to relieve me of labor, for which there were no claims upon him, and most cordially testify to his demeanor as every way commendable, his creditable professional attainments, and official efficiency. How much I owe you, gentlemen, for your indulgence, officially, and personal kindness, I could not easily express, and can only offer the sincere acknowledgments of a grateful heart, while I commend you and the institution, over which you preside, to the blessings of Heaven.

Very respectfully, JOHN R. ALLEN.

## DR. PERRIN'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the laws and customs of this Institution, the following Report for the year just ending is respectfully submitted.

It will be remembered that the Asylum came under my immediate superintendence on the 1st of October last. The Report, however, embraces the history of the progress and results of the whole year.

At the beginning of the year the number of patients at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum was :

	M.	F.	T.
Admitted during the year, - - - - -	121	11	202
	47	27	74
Whole number during the year, - - - - -	168	108	276
Recovered, - - - - -	21	5	26
Removed, - - - - -	15	15	30
Died, - - - - -	14	12	24
Eloped, - - - - -	4	0	4
Remaining at Asylum, - - - - -	114	76	190
Whole number at Asylum since it opened, - - - - -	1,353	657	2,010

The health of our family has been generally good. Of the deaths, five were caused by exhaustion, six by consumption, seven by epilepsy, five by chronic-diarrhea, two by old age, and one by suicide.

It will be seen, that most of the deaths have resulted from chronic diseases of a dangerous character; some of which existed before the patients entered the Asylum, and between which, and their insanity, there was in several instances a direct connection.

It is a fact well calculated to excite our surprise and our regret that the parents and relations of some of our patients send them to our care when, from extreme old age or from some chronic affection, they have not only become filthy and unwilling to take food, or when their attendance has become hopeless and disagreeable, but even when they are actually in a dying condition.

In support of this assertion, I will take the liberty to quote a few lines from a letter received by me, a few weeks ago, from a gentleman (?) who wished to send us his aged father: "If I pay only three months of his board would it not satisfy the managers? I do not

think that father will live long, and this is my reason for not wishing to pay six months in advance."

We do not make these statements by way of complaint; our duty and our inclination lead us to attend to such cases as cheerfully as others; it merely explains the cause of several cases of death recorded above.

When we removed some of our patients to the Western Lunatic Asylum, we hoped that we would be able to fill their place by more recent, and consequently more curable cases, but we were sadly disappointed; all those we have received since the transfer alluded to, have been deranged, on an average, for more than five years and nine months!

The advantages of early treatment in insanity, however, are immense; they have been dwelt upon repeatedly and forcibly by our last Superintendent; their importance is such, however, that no apology is required for its frequent and full discussion.

Regarding them only in a pecuniary point of view, the benefit of early treatment of insane persons will be strikingly demonstrated in the following synopsis:

There are now in this Institution twenty-three old cases which have cost at least \$46,000. Average cost of these old cases \$2,000.

Whole expense of twenty-three recent cases cured last year, and had been at Asylum, on an average, six months, \$1,250. Average cost of these recent cases, \$50.

The number of incurable cases now under our care is not less than 165. Had these cases been submitted to proper medical treatment in an Asylum, when recent, we may suppose, from correct data, that 145 at least would have been cured at an expense, to the public or themselves, of no more than fifty dollars.

Allowing an average existence of ten years to each of these individuals at an expense of \$100 a year, their future cost will be no less than \$145,000; enough to build up a new Asylum.

But this is not all; these 145 persons, who should have recovered, under proper treatment, far from being a burden upon their friends or the public, and useless in society, would contribute their share to public and private wealth, domestic comforts and the pleasures of rational life!

Besides their regular labor on the farm and in the garden, which has, as usual, been quite productive, our male patients have been employed digging the foundations of the new buildings; they have also assisted in several works connected with the steam apparatus.

Many of the female patients have also found occupation in our sewing-room, where they have made up and repaired the clothes necessary to all our pauper patients.

Such occupations have a decided pecuniary advantage, but there is

another consideration still more important in relation to it, and which should never be lost sight of, in estimating its value; I mean the part it plays in the great scheme for promoting the chief object of this Institution; the restoration or comfort of its inmates.

The building which has been in process of construction since the early part of last spring, and which is intended to replace the one burnt two years ago, is at last completed, and awaits only its furniture for the reception of patients.

The advantages which will be derived from it, are so obvious to those who know that a great many of our male patients occupy buildings which were designed for entirely different purposes, that I need not dwell upon them.

We have as yet been obliged to depend entirely on our old expensive and incomplete method of ventilating and warming the Asylum. We hope and trust that, from this time, the labor and money spent in preparing the steam apparatus, will be amply repaid by the manifold benefits of the new system.

The different repairs recommended by Dr. Allen to, and concurred in by your Board, have been commended. They are all indispensable and should be completed as soon as possible.

A radical change is absolutely required in our bath rooms and privies. As long as they remain as they are they will be offensive to the inmates and detrimental to the floors and ceilings. They have been superseded wherever they existed by a new and much preferable arrangement.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have felt no ordinary responsibility resting upon me, as the administrator of many extensive opportunities of good to the insane. No one can feel more overpoweringly than I do the need of an intellectual vigor and determination which should never collapse, and a faith which should never fail to sustain me in the post I have momentarily occupied.

In view of these things, I have endeavored, while performing the duties assigned me, to act in accordance with the counsels and teachings of our last Superintendent. Indeed I would be proud and contented were I ever to exhibit any of the professional skill, the personal address and energy, the conscientious fidelity and the pure and ardent philanthropy which will render the name of Dr. John R. Allen honorably and gratefully associated with this Institution as long as it exists.

H. PERRIN.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,      }  
December 31, 1854.      }

DR. CHIPLEY'S REPORT.

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*Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN: The thirty-second annual report of the Institution under my charge, according to custom, is herewith respectfully submitted. My appointment to the superintendency took effect on the first day of April last, at which time, I entered upon the discharge of the duties appertaining to the station.

My predecessor, Prof. Allen, reported the progress of the Institution up to the first of October of last year, at which time, he terminated a protracted and laborious service to the Asylum by resigning. To this report I refer for information in regard to the source of much of the heavy debt that has pressed sorely upon the institution, and trammelled its operations during the whole of the past year. It will be perceived, that notwithstanding Dr. Allen regarded the steam apparatus as of vital importance, he felt compelled, by a proper regard for the constituted authorities, who alone are competent to provide the means of completing it, to arrest its prosecution when he discovered that the appropriation for that specific purpose was exhausted, and a considerable sum in addition debited to the institution. Since I assumed the charge of the institution, the debt on account of the heating apparatus, has been increased some few hundred dollars, for the purpose of warming the day room and lower hall of the detached building. This was rendered necessary by the character of the subjects, epileptics and idiots, confined there, and the absence of all other means of securing a comfortable temperature, during the present winter, without endangering the building and exposing the patients to severe injury by fire. A small addition was also necessary to make that portion of the work already executed, available.

The report of Dr. Perrin, assistant physician, and after the resignation of Dr. Allen, acting superintendent, brings the history of the Asylum up to the 31st of December, 1854. This will supersede the necessity of alluding to many points which might otherwise properly occupy a place in this report. It remains for me to give the usual tabular statement, embracing some of the most interesting points in the history of all the cases treated in the Asylum during the past two years, and to render a brief account of the progress of the institution since I assumed the duties of Superintendent. Avoiding all speculations in regard to the nature and treatment of insanity, as out of place, I will

limit myself to a plain statement of the condition, wants, and prospects of the Asylum.

It is not unusual in reports like this, to present interesting facts in the form of statistical tables, and I have examined, with much care, all the records of the Asylum, with the hope of finding it practicable to contribute something to science, while exhibiting more in detail the operations of the institution. But so little appears to have been known or preserved of the histories of cases, and the information, in regard to the antecedents of most persons who have been confided to the care of the Asylum, is so imperfect, that I was soon convinced that I could communicate little in this way, which merits to be regarded as either reliable or useful. At present, few facts, not heretofore reported, exist in the records of the institution, illustrative of any principle connected with the subject of insanity, or calculated to afford instruction in regard to the future management of the Asylum. Hence I have declined to report other tables than those already referred to, except such as are a necessary part of the history of the past year, and one exhibiting, so far as I could ascertain, the number of admissions from the several counties since the organization of the institution in 1824. I suppose that this latter table may be useful in furnishing reliable data for an equitable division of the state, between this and the Western Asylum at Hopkinsville, should such an apportionment be deemed advisable by the present Legislature.

It will be perceived that every county in the state, with a single exception, has participated in the benefits of this institution; of the counties authorized to send patients to this Asylum, thirty-nine have availed themselves of the privilege during the past year.

I have endeavored to devise measures for securing fuller information in regard to all patients who shall be placed in the Asylum, in future. To this end I have adopted a circular, embracing all points of general interest, a copy of which is forwarded to the friends of each patient, and, thus far, pretty full answers have been generally returned, to the numerous queries propounded. The information thus obtained has frequently enabled us to enter at once upon a method of treatment calculated to benefit the patient, when otherwise much valuable time would have been lost in learning, by observation, what the friends were already competent to communicate. We learn by the same means something of the habits of the patient, whether cleanly, destructive, &c., and are thus enabled to classify them at once, and to adopt all the precautionary measures that maybe demanded by the peculiarities of each case.

I have also procured a record book, adapted to the preservation of the chief points in the history of each case.

It will be perceived that one, No. 2078, is added to the register without any of the particulars of his history. This individual was an in-

mate of the Asylum on the 1st day of April, when I assumed the duties of Superintendent. He is utterly demented, and can give no intelligible account of himself:—the attendants know only that he has been here some years and that he has passed under the name of Smith. To complete the record his name has been added. I have also subtracted Nos. 995, 1477, 1932, 1999, whose names appear upon the register, but who were not in the Asylum on the 1st day of April last. No doubt these persons have been discharged in some legitimate manner, and no note made of the fact.

Those marked on the margin of the tabular statement "W. L. A." were sent, in compliance with the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, to the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville.

I am required by law, to report the numbers of foreign and domestic patients received into the Asylum. No record of nativity was kept prior to the 1st of April last, but I have sought to supply the omission, as far as I was enabled to do so, by personal examination and enquiry.

The following table will exhibit the result of that enquiry, together with the nativity of all who have entered the Asylum subsequent to the date referred to:

Nativity.	To April 1st, 1855.	Received since.	Total.
United States,	173	—	173
Ireland,	14	16	30
Germany,	11	6	17
France,	2	—	2
Scotland,	2	—	2
Sweden,	1	—	1
Kentucky,	—	49	49
Other States,	—	27	27
England,	—	2	2
Canada,	—	1	1
Prussia,	—	1	1
Bavaria,	—	1	1
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Male.	Female.	Total.	
Foreign patients in the Asylum, December 31st, 1853,	6	8	14
Foreign patients in the Asylum during the year 1855,	40	17	57
Foreign patients remaining December 31st, 1855,	28	14	42
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Of those received during the present year we have the duration of insanity before admission as follows:

Over twenty years,	8
From fifteen to twenty years,	4
From ten to fifteen years,	7
From five to ten years,	12
From two to five years,	20
From one to two years,	9
Under one year,	33
Unknown,	9
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A hasty glance at the above table will be sufficient to satisfy any one, that this is little more than a retreat for incurables. This is to be lamented, in any point of view in which it may be considered. Early treatment is now recognized, in the medical profession, as far more important in the management of diseases of the brain, than in disorders

of any other organ, and the neglect to resort to it robs society of many of its valuable members every year, and entails upon individuals and the public a heavy burden in supporting hundreds, who, by timely seclusion and proper treatment in some well regulated institution, might have been restored to health and happiness. The importance, humanity and economy of early treatment in mental diseases were earnestly pressed, in all the reports of my predecessor, during his ten years service in this Asylum. I cannot hope to add vigor to his potent arguments, or weight to the numerous facts, so forcibly presented, in illustration of this principle. I may be permitted to say, however, that of 33 recent cases committed to the Asylum, during the past year, 16 have recovered, and most of those who remain will be restored; while of 69 cases, of more than one year's duration, only 3 have recovered, and there is little if any hope for the remainder. Of the whole number of recoveries, only five were insane more than one year before admission.

It is to be deplored that, of nearly 1000 lunatics in Kentucky, only about 300 are in our Asylums, much the larger number being retained at home, in association, perhaps, with the very persons and things which have induced the mental disorder, and whose chances of cure are being rapidly dissipated by the lapse of time. That is certainly a noble charity which seeks to alleviate the miserable condition of the incurable, and to render them as happy as their peculiar state will permit; but it is a far more grateful and pleasing task to recover the lost one and to restore him to society and usefulness. This can be accomplished in almost all cases, if the proper means are resorted to in the early stages of the malady.

Considering the unfavorable character of the cases committed to the Asylum, during the past year, the number of recoveries is large. I have already referred to the proportion of recoveries of recent cases. Of this class, three perished of cholera, one of maniacal exhaustion, two were old men, quite exhausted when they entered the Asylum, and neither survived many weeks. Of eleven of this class remaining, one has been here about two weeks, and is in the last stage of consumption; another is manifestly an idiot; of the remaining nine, at least seven will recover.

Of the 69 old cases brought to the Asylum during the past year, there are many of whose recovery I should have felt sure in the earlier stages of the malady, but now there are few of them for whom any reasonable hope can be entertained. A few will probably be restored to reason; for the most of them, we can do nothing more than minister to their physical wants, and guide them, with a gentle hand, until death comes to relieve them from their sad and hopeless condition. Yet, if none but hopeless cases were provided for here, this institution would still be one of the noblest of charities. Here the homeless find a pleas-

ant retreat—the helpless, ample support, and the friendless, kind hearts ever zealous in calming the perturbed spirit and ministering to the comfort of the sufferer. The filthy, ragged and disgusting objects brought here, from gloomy prisons and cheerless poor houses, would scarcely be recognized after a few days residence in the Asylum. Many, even inoffensive females, are brought bound hand and foot, some secured with hand-cuffs and chains. In every instance these restraints are immediately removed, and in no case has it been found necessary to recur to this barbarous method of controlling even the most furious and excited. The watchful care of competent, faithful and humane attendants is now properly regarded as the most suitable restraint in almost all cases. Besides this, we sometimes find it necessary to confine excited patients temporarily to their apartments and, occasionally, to secure the hands of a few with a leather strap, adapted to the purpose, to prevent them from injuring themselves, or destroying their own clothing. In all cases we allow the largest liberty compatible with the propensities of the patient. While I write, of 186 patients remaining in the institution, but one is otherwise restrained than by the limits of his ward. What a contrast with the treatment of many of these unfortunate persons before their admission into the Asylum.

We have had no unusual amount of sickness except during the months of June, July and August, nor any unusual mortality except during the last week of July, and the first week in August.

About the first of July cholera invaded the Asylum for the fourth time and, as heretofore, destroyed a large number of the inmates. Immediately after entering upon the duties of Superintendent I endeavored to put the institution into the best possible hygienic condition with a view to the preservation of health during the summer. The new building had but been completed, and there was an immense amount of old material accumulated on different parts of the grounds; these were removed and, in every possible instance, devoted to useful purposes. As cholera made its appearance in the city at a very early period of the season, I became still more solicitous to put our house in order, and to remove every cause that might be thought capable of favoring the development of this terrible malady. A careful attendant, assisted by a number of stout patients, was constantly employed cleaning, white-washing and removing every perceptible source of miasma. All my spare time was devoted to a personal superintendence of this labor, which I regarded as of the utmost importance. At the same time special directions were given to all, who had charge of patients, to be more than ordinarily watchful, and to give immediate notice of any tendency to derangement of the bowels, which they might observe. There was considerable complaint in this respect during the month of June, which induced me to direct a modification of the ordi-

nary diet; to which, in fact, special attention was given throughout the summer.

About the first of July, to our grief, we were called to minister to a number of well marked cases of cholera. Apparently they were as severe as those cases which terminated fatally in the latter part of the month. Several became pulseless and icy cold; the skin was shriveled, the surface of the body blue, the tongue and breath cold, and yet, of some twenty-five cases that occurred between the 1st and 20th of July, not one proved fatal.

From the 20th to the 24th not a case occurred, and we began to felicitate ourselves that the disease had passed away and left us in the enjoyment of perfect health. On the 24th our daily visit discovered but one case of acute disease in the house—a case of consecutive fever. It was, however, but a deceitful calm—before twelve o'clock at night five patients fell victims to that relentless malady, whose mysterious footsteps have more than once encircled the globe, and which has proven to be the most destructive scourge that has ever afflicted our race. I now appreciated the melancholy circumstances in which we were placed, and by reference to the past, anticipated many of the gloomy scenes we were destined to witness. Every effort was made to prepare for the worst. As the disease became more virulent and fatal, I carefully examined the condition of all the members of our family, and found that several might be at once discharged without detriment to themselves, or injury to society, and thus be removed from danger. Most of these had recovered and only awaited the lapse of sufficient time to guarantee that the cure was real and not apparent; of the number discharged only one subsequently contracted the disease and died at home. I am satisfied that several lives were saved by permitting these persons to return to their friends; they were competent to appreciate the danger and gave evidence of the strongest apprehension.

Those who had not recovered and did not return, appear among the removals.

Few of our inmates escaped an attack, and thirty-four perished. It is, however, worthy of remark that of all those who were the subjects of the malady before it assumed a malignant aspect, not one suffered a second time. If the disease proved less fatal to the insane this season than in former years, it was quite the reverse with the employees in the institution. Nurses were procured with much difficulty, and not at all until our regular corps of assistants were worn down with fatigue and want of rest, and, when attacked, their powers of resistance seemed to have been altogether exhausted. Of twenty employees, we lost seven, two female attendants, one male attendant, the assistant matron, the gardener, the baker and the watchman. Besides these, several

deaths occurred among those who came to our help in the hour of trial, and, as the result proved, periled their lives in the cause of humanity.

Few persons remained in the house twenty-four hours without an attack. Dr. Steele was occupying the place of our regular assistant, who was absent, recruiting after a very severe attack of typhoid fever; Drs. York, Clark and Proctor, who had just taken their degrees in Transylvania University; and the Rev. Mr. Adams, and Mr. Fox, medical students, with that noble self-sacrificing impulse so eminently characteristic of medical men, immediately volunteered their services, and rendered us valuable aid. Of all these gentlemen Dr. Clark alone escaped an attack, and one of them, Dr. York, died. Dr. York did not remain in the institution more than twenty-four hours, when he returned to the city, with symptoms of the disease upon him, and died the next day, a martyr to the cause of humanity.

I scarcely know in what terms to acknowledge my obligations to these gentlemen; night and day they devoted themselves to ministering to the sick, and in observing the first symptoms of disease in those who were apparently well. In conjunction with the attendants, they visited all the inmates in their rooms at stated periods during the night, in order to detect the first symptom of the malady, and thus be enabled to meet the disease at the very outset. I have reason to believe that several lives were thus preserved. But a single patient died without treatment and unattended; this person, one of the most miserable at that time in the Asylum, was visited, in the regular rounds, as late as two o'clock, A. M., and neither her appearance or that of the chamber, gave any evidence of disease, yet she was found dead in the morning, at the usual hour of rising. I allude to this case as an instance of the rapid and malignant character of the malady.

Besides these gentlemen, several others visited us occasionally, to whom I desire to express my profound gratitude for their professional aid; Drs. E. L. Dudley, Letcher, Bush, Skillman, Cromwell and Whitney visited us more or less frequently and aided in administering to our numerous sufferers. Dr. Dudley, especially, has imposed an obligation which will be felt as long as memory lasts. In spite of his onerous professional engagements in the city, which scarcely permitted him to rest day or night, he was with us more or less frequently every day and night, during the prevalence of the malady. His presence never failed to dispel much of the gloom that oppressed all who were continually in the presence of suffering and death; his cool, collected and winning manner, inspired confidence when despair was fast settling upon its victim; and his correct judgment and professional skill gave indescribable relief to the wearied minds exhausted by continued excitement, anxiety and loss of rest. Messrs. Merrick and J. Ennis also placed us under obligations by several days service, as volunteer nurses.

It is proper that I should state, that one temporary nurse died in the institution after several days service, and that an estimable lady who took charge of one of our vacant wards, returned to the city, after the lapse of only twenty-four hours, and died the following day; another lady took her place, remained three days and also returned to the city and died. Thus we lost three attendants from a single ward, while only one patient died in that part of the house.

Three negroes perished in the Asylum, and one, who left the house, died in the city.

Of all the officers and employees I cannot speak in terms of praise that would be entitled to be considered as extravagant. One only, was induced to leave the institution at an early period, but no persuasion could prevail with another to leave his post. Many of them were sought by their anxious friends, from the city, and the most earnest appeals were made to induce them to return from the Asylum, but without effect. To such appeals one of them replied: "No consideration would induce me to assume the post I now occupy during the prevalence of this terrible disease. I now believe I shall contract the malady and that I will perish of it; but I will not desert the poor creatures committed to my charge; if I must die, I will perish in the faithful discharge of my duty." Such was the self-sacrificing spirit that actuated all, and which entitles them to the highest commendation. He who uttered the noble sentiments I have alluded to, met the fate he anticipated—he died at his post, sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

It would be useless to speak of those who died, individually; they were among our most competent, faithful and conscientious employees; some of them having been connected with the institution, and approved themselves worthy, for many years—one estimable lady entered our service, from a neighboring State, only a few weeks before her death; all exhibited a heroic devotion to duty, not a shade inferior to that which animates the hero amid the fearful scenes of the bloodiest battle field.

I have already mentioned to you, the names of several patients who were active and zealous during all the period of our distress—for a considerable time three wards were attended, almost exclusively, by these, and I could not but be surprised and gratified with the evidences of judgment and discretion which they exhibited.

The temporary nurses, employed for the special occasion, deserve some mention, as they exhibited more than ordinary courage in assuming their dangerous positions, and were generally faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

The institution is truly fortunate in the commissioners, who are, at present, its guardians and directors. In all our period of gloom and

distress they were untiring in affording us all the relief in their power. We were visited by them, and when not present to cheer and advise, they were laboring in the city to supply us with nurses and with the necessities of life, which we were unable to procure or prepare at the Asylum. To the Chairman and to Judge Buckner, whose long period of gratuitous service to this noble charity, had given valuable experience, I was indebted for their frequent visits and the judicious suggestions which their experience enabled them to make. They have both served through three periods of epidemic cholera in this institution, and have never shrunk from any duty, however hazardous, imposed by their stations.

The question has been frequently asked why cholera so uniformly assumes a malignant form, in its visits to this institution. I have sought with great solicitude, the solution of this problem. I have looked into the history of the institution as connected with this disease; have carefully inspected every portion of the grounds and buildings; have given special attention to the habits and diet of the inmates; in a word, I have sought for light from every source, and I am thoroughly convinced that the malady is not of local origin. But I am as fully satisfied that there are circumstances, at present connected with the Asylum, that will ever render this malady more fatal than it would be, if the proper remedies were applied. I have not a doubt, but that an ample supply of pure soft water will materially lessen the mortality of cholera, should it ever again visit the institution. We have an abundant supply of water, but it is very strongly impregnated with limestone, and rarely fails to produce severe purging with new patients, from other counties. In many cases, where a cathartic is indicated at the time of admission, we defer its administration until the effect of the water is ascertained. In a majority of cases it supersedes medicine. When cholera is produced by that mysterious agency which has, up to the present, eluded detection, it is but reasonable to expect the habitual use of such water to promote the tendency to purging, which is one of the main features of the malady. I have reason to believe that other impurities have found access to the stream, within a very recent period, and from a source that cannot be removed but at considerable cost; but there is another method by which the evil may be abated very cheaply. It has been ascertained by several experiments in different parts of the city, that there is an abundant supply of very pure and delicious water underlying the limestone strata, and there are now several such wells in the city, each of them yielding daily, more than a sufficient amount of water to supply the demands of this institution. This water is reached by boring to the depth of about one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The condition of our water closets is such, that the air of all the wards is more or less tainted, and cannot fail to increase the mortality

of any disease that may invade the Asylum as an epidemic. Hence I shall presently enumerate the renovation of these apartments as among the indispensable necessities to the comfort, convenience and health of those who are confined in this institution.

The following table exhibits the causes of death in all cases that occurred during the year.

Cholera,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Exhaustion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Consumption,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Apoplexy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
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It will be perceived that the mortality has not been unusual, except from cholera. Many die here from that intractable malady, Epilepsy, every year, and the present forms no exception to the rule. Most of these persons are sent to the Asylum, only when reduced to the lowest point by disease, and many die soon after admission. Seven epileptics died of cholera, making sixteen epileptics who perished during the year.

Of those who died of exhaustion, one was fifty years old, and was in the Asylum for the fourth time. Four others were respectively fifty-six, fifty-eight, sixty-three and sixty-five years old, and all of them in a state of hopeless debility at the time of admission. Of the three remaining cases, one had been insane three years, was received at the Asylum from a distant jail, extremely feeble and emaciated; he survived only a few weeks; another was exhausted by repeated and copious discharges of blood from the hemorrhoidal vessels; and the remaining one died of maniacal exhaustion. Of the three cases of consumption, two came to us in the last stages of that hopeless malady; one survived some two weeks, the other four.

The subject of apoplexy was seventy-five years old.

The person supposed to have died of interral injury, leaped from an upper window the day before admission; he survived only three days.

Attention has been frequently called to the impropriety of mingling epileptics with the insane. No one can long observe the evils resulting from this association, without regarding it as of the most serious import. Hence the commissioners of this institution have repeatedly deprecated the evil, and earnestly prayed for its abatement. No inexperienced person can conceive, of the excitement produced among the insane, when one of their associates is seized with a violent fit of epilepsy. Few are able to witness such a scene with calmness; almost all are seriously injured. In this institution it is impossible to separate these miserable beings from the insane. Defective as was the original construction of our buildings, we now have ample means for classifying the insane received here, if none others were admitted, but we have no

apartments that can be exclusively appropriated to epileptics. While I appreciate this as a very great evil, I allude to it with much reluctance, on account of the difficulty of suggesting an adequate remedy. It is obviously improper to throw such persons among the insane, and yet some provision ought to be made for their relief. Epilepsy is a disease distinct from insanity; it may result in mania or dementia, yet it would seem to be of a less evil to leave its subjects to the care of friends at home, or of the county in which they reside, rather than bring them into the Asylum to inflict serious injuries on others. The law has imposed some restrictions in regard to the admission of these persons, but we have had some difficulty in fixing precisely their extent, and would be glad to have them more clearly defined.

Most of the removals have been made with my consent—some have been advised in cases which I believed could receive no farther benefit in the Asylum, and which I hoped would improve among relatives at home. A few were removed by their too anxious friends, in opposition to my advice, and in every instance of this kind, with injury to the patient. You are aware that in a few instances, in which the State had some direct interest, I have refused to accede to the wishes of friends or relatives, who desired to remove patients who were rapidly recovering, and with whom a relapse would have been morally certain, if withdrawn from the wholesome discipline of the Asylum. The facts in these cases have been presented to your board, and I am happy to say my course received your approval.

I have not attempted to make any distinction in regard to the state of those removed. The terms in common use, "much improved," "improved," "not improved," are exceeding indefinite, convey no distinct idea, and, in my opinion, impart no useful information. There are few, if any, to whom the term "improved" will not apply, in some sense, after a few weeks residence in some well regulated hospital—they may be hopelessly insane, yet the judicious discipline of such an institution renders them more obedient and tractable, although not an illusion may have faded away or a single delusion have been yielded up.

One person only appears to have eloped during the year, but this is very far from being an accurate statement of the elopements—they have been very numerous, and only one appears in the table because all the others were recovered, some of them at considerable expense. Elopements are at all times the source of extreme mortification, inconvenience and, often, of expense; but, in the present dilapidated condition of the fencing about the grounds, the choice lies between the close confinement of many who are essentially benefited by exercise in the open air, and submission to the mortification, inconvenience, and expense incident to escapes. Between the two I could not hesitate which

to choose; it is better that some should escape than that all should be deprived of healthful, invigorating out-door work and exercise. I trust, however, that before the lapse of another year, much of this difficulty will be obviated by the construction of a durable and substantial wall about the grounds, in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Allen, in his report of 1852-3. This will add to the security of those who are now permitted to live much in the open air, and enable us to accord the same privilege to many others who, at present, can be indulged with only occasional short walks, under the immediate surveillance of an attendant. This privilege would be highly prized, and contribute materially to the health of all who are fitted to enjoy it.

In many former reports attention has been directed to the burden imposed upon this institution in being required to defray the expenses of conveying pauper patients to the Asylum. This is a charge upon no similar institution, with which I am acquainted; it creates a demand upon the funds of the Asylum, the extent of which cannot be anticipated, and which is never adequately provided for; and is, besides, the source of a great deal of misunderstanding and annoyance. Would it not be advisable to adopt the rule which obtains in other States, making the conveyance of such patients to the Asylum, a charge upon the county from whence they come? As the Commonwealth assumes the support of these after their arrival, and we are required by law to furnish them the means of returning home when they recover, it would seem to be equitable that the county, which is thus relieved from the support of a pauper, should incur this expense. Patients are often brought to us, at heavy cost to the institution, barefooted and almost destitute of other clothing—indeed, pauper patients are rarely received with a single change of any article of dress. The demand upon the funds of the Asylum, from this source, would be materially lessened if our corps of attendants was sufficiently numerous to enable us to send for all patients; but it is not, and we often find it impossible to spare one for this purpose. When we have received notice that an individual has been ordered to the Asylum, and it was possible to spare an attendant, we have sent for the patient; this has been done especially when informed that this person was violent and ungovernable, and yet in no instance has our messenger found it necessary to call for aid or even to apply mechanical restraint. When, as is often the case, it is not in our power to send for patients, they are usually brought under the order of court, in charge of two or three persons, whose compensation becomes a charge upon the institution. Feeble and harmless persons are frequently thus brought. There is another suggestion somewhat connected with this subject, which I desire to make.

Whether the mode of compensation be changed or not, humanity demands that the courts shall be scrupulously careful to commit the

poor lunatic to the hands of only sober, discreet and humane persons. Several have been compelled, by those appointed to convey them to the Asylum, to toil their wearisome way from distant counties on foot and unprovided with shoes. An old lady, over fifty years of age was thus brought by three stout men; up to the period of her death, which occurred a few weeks after her arrival, she never gave the least evidence of a disposition to do violence to any one—a child might have governed her.

Our attendants and patients have, as heretofore, performed a large amount of labor for the institution. Besides cultivating a rented farm and our garden, a portion of the very abundant yield of which may be seen by reference to the statements of the farmer and gardener, which accompany this report, they have occupied themselves in many permanent and useful improvements about the grounds. They have removed an immense amount of earth from about the basement of the more recent buildings, built a base wall, the whole extent, some three feet high, and terraced and sodded the deep embankments so as to present a very beautiful appearance, and at the same time render the ventilation of the lower part of the house much more perfect. This improvement has added much to the comfort and health of those who are constantly engaged in the basement.

A substantial road has been constructed in the rear of the buildings, passing all our out houses and woodshed, and enclosing a large circle which has been handsomely laid out, sodded and planted in forest trees and evergreens. This circle is overlooked by the new building, and its improvement will afford a beautiful prospect to those who are confined there.

It were useless to particularize the amount of digging, grading, farming, painting, &c, which have been done by our own force during the year; it is sufficient to say, that we find regular and gentle labor so agreeable and beneficial to a large number of our inmates, that we have occasion to pay for none which our people are competent to perform. Such repairs, &c, as others have been employed to do, have been such as were absolutely necessary, and which required more mechanical skill than our attendants and patients possessed.

The females have also performed good service in the sewing-room, laundry, and in domestic duties. All the clothing worn by State patients is made and repaired by those engaged in the sewing-room; also bed linen, comforts, &c.

In all departments labor has been cheerfully performed and it would be a painful deprivation, if the privileges of occupation were withheld.

As early as 1844, and repeatedly afterwards, Dr. Allen regretted that we could not claim a farm of our own, and the importance of purchasing land in sufficient amount to employ the time of those who

are not only willing but anxious to labor, and who are greatly benefited by it, has been oft times urged upon the Legislature. I cordially endorse the opinion of the late Superintendent who, after some years experience in this institution, said: "The high necessity of a farm is too obvious to need urging. We have the hands to work a large one, and might from it, supply the Asylum with a large proportion of the most important and expensive articles of food. But a few years would be necessary, in this way, to remunerate the most liberal expenditure for a farm, while a field of most delightful and salubrious occupation would be opened to a large number of patients."

Experience has demonstrated, and the opinion was expressed at a general meeting of superintendents of insane Asylums, that not less than one hundred acres of land should be owned by every Asylum calculated for the accommodation of two hundred patients. The description of persons usually confined in this institution will enable us to cultivate profitably one hundred acres in addition to that now owned by the Asylum. At present, and heretofore when adjacent land could be had, we have rented, but this we cannot do much longer. Land adjacent to the Asylum, is enhancing in value daily, and is being rapidly monopolised by those who will not part with it, but at exorbitant rates. If the present legislature does not authorize you to make the purchase, it is highly probable that an opportunity to secure a farm conveniently located, will be lost to the institution forever. The one which we occupy at present, must soon pass into other hands. This will throw many of our best laborers into idleness, cause discontent, and add greatly to the annual expenses of the institution, and probably also to its mortality. It is a significant fact that of all our farm and garden hands, one only perished of cholera during the past season. Many of them contracted the malady and the symptoms were intense, but all recovered but one. Their vital energy and power of resistance were manifestly greater than among any other class of patients. I think I am correct in attributing this to the healthful outdoor exercise to which they were daily accustomed in their field labors. Shall they be deprived of the means of prosecuting this healthful, invigorating, and useful labor? In the language of Dr. Allen: "Is it asking too much of a magnanimous Commonwealth, to make this addition to the amount indicated for improvement? Can she not act now—act nobly and bestow this farm, the one we now cultivate, upon the unfortunate, whose care is her noblest charity, and thus afford at once all that can be necessary to the making our Asylum what it ought to be? Its location, its dimensions, everything about it, points to it as designed for a part of the hospital premises—and now shall we not have it?"

Under the administration of my predecessor, the asylum buildings

proper, have been extended as far as its originally defective construction will admit. Nor do I think it will ever be desirable to make other additions. In this and the Western Asylum at Hopkinsville, the State has made ample provision for all her unfortunate citizens who will probably take refuge in such institutions for many years to come. But there is much yet required to complete the judicious plans of the distinguished gentleman under whose auspices so much has been accomplished. The wants of the institution, in all that is calculated to minister to the comfort, convenience, health, and above all, to the restoration of the insane, are numerous, and many of them have been heretofore urged upon your attention with so much ability, earnestness and zeal, that I need do little more than enumerate them.

Among these wants absolutely indispensable to the health and comfort alike of employees and patients, it is an entire renovation of our water closets and bath rooms. The means at command were altogether too insignificant to enable the former superintendent to have these necessary apartments constructed originally with that view to cleanliness and durability, which cannot but be regarded as essential features in all such conveniences, and especially where so many persons are crowded together, and where these apartments are to be constantly accessible to so many of unsound mind. As a consequence of this defective construction, the building has been already seriously damaged, and will now require the expenditure of more money for repairs than would have been sufficient to have made these closets indistructible in the first instance; but what is still of higher import, they have become very offensive and exceedingly prejudicial to health. During the past summer it was a serious question whether we ought not to abandon these apartments altogether; but I was soon convinced that it is not possible to dispense with their use, without incurring evils of a still higher grade. As the building is constructed, and with the large number of patients we are required to treat here, it is not possible to adopt any substitute less offensive or less deleterious. No substitute can be suggested that does not necessitate a total abandonment of all classification, and a return to the barbarous system of other days, when the insane were crowded promiscuously together in pens by day and thrust into filthy apartments at night. As a matter of economy it will be advisable to have this work executed in the best and most durable style; the annual cost for repairs in our present necessarily filthy, and air-tainting water closets, amounts to a sum which will pay more than ten per cent. on the sum that will be required to construct them with every quality of convenience, cleanliness and durability.

I have already alluded to the incomplete condition of the steam apparatus, which is intended to be employed in warming the house, and in effecting most of the cooking, and washing of the establishment,

and have referred to Dr. Allen's report for the reasons which induced him to arrest its further prosecution. The boilers and other fixtures have been constructed with a view to the accomplishment of all these purposes, and we now consume about as much fuel in the boiler furnaces, as we shall do when the whole work is completed. When completed, it will be the source of economy, comfort and safety. The numerous fires constantly maintained in various parts of the house, not yet furnished with pipe will be dispensed with, and little, if any, addition to the fuel, now consumed at the boilers, will be required.

Another saving will be effected in the manner in which it is proposed to supply the house with warm water, which is so essential in large quantities in an establishment like this. Now water is heated at the laundry and conveyed to every part of the house by hand. Aside from the amount of labor thus expended, and the impossibility of preserving neatness under this system, it can furnish only a very inadequate supply for the use of two hundred patients, and those employed to take care of them. When our apparatus is completed the escape steam, which is now dissipated and lost in the atmosphere, will be economized, and used for the purpose of heating water, which will be distributed in pipes to every part of the building, where it is needed.

It is also proposed to use steam to effect a large portion of the cooking. This is desirable on account of the facility and neatness, with which a large amount of food may be thus prepared, as well as for its economy. Wood is very costly in this city, and is rapidly increasing in value every year. A very large amount is now consumed in our cooking-stoves and I know no means of lessening the consumption except by the introduction of steam into our kitchens.

It is also proposed to obviate one of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend, by the introduction of a washing-machine propelled by steam. The immense amount of washing required in this institution is now accomplished under the greatest disadvantage. We have to wash for about two hundred and fifty persons, many of whom require to be changed daily; often more frequently. We felt the need of this sort of machinery most sensibly during the period of cholera, and for some time afterwards. Such was the apprehension of contagion that no one could be had to undertake the washing—the patients were not able to do it, so that, for weeks together, we had no washing done at all. Our entire stock of clothing became, from long use, quite offensive, and was well calculated to add to the pestilence then prevailing so fearfully. If we had been provided with this machinery, no difficulty would have occurred.

Most of the washing is now done by some of the female patients, but after close observation here, as in other departments, with a view to economy, I am pretty well satisfied that there is no saving in thus

employing these persons. They are very destructive, and in spite of the closest watching, on the part of the supervisor of the laundry, I believe that more clothing is injured and destroyed than would be sufficient to employ servants to do the work. The loss is an indirect one, and hence is not so readily perceived, nor can it be appreciated except by close personal observation. I have introduced a system into this department which readily detects all absolute losses, but it is impossible to be so exact in regard to the damage which so much of the clothing sustains in passing through the laundry. For the details of this system, I beg leave to refer you to the by-laws which were prepared at your suggestion and adopted by your board.

But there are still higher considerations than those of economy, which demand an immediate completion of the steam apparatus, at least so far as it is intended to be used in warming the building. There is now no means of warming the two wings occupied by the females—through the long, cold dreary nights of winter, they are shut up in their respective chambers, and must rise and dress themselves in the morning, where it is impossible to afford them the least degree of warmth. Truth compels me to say that they are now absolutely suffering with cold, and it is a painful reflection that it is not in my power to afford them relief. The old flues are not only inefficient, but recent attempts to use them has fired the buildings several times, and thus put in jeopardy the lives of these helpless beings. Hence they have been wholly abandoned, and we are forced to be the unwilling witness of much suffering, which we would make any sacrifice to relieve. Another motive for the early completion of this apparatus is security against the occurrence of fire—that most fearful of all casualties that are liable to happen in an institution of this kind. When completed, fire will be entirely excluded from the building, except in the kitchens. The numerous fires now necessarily in use are the source of more anxiety than all other causes; the bare apprehension of a casualty from this element is really painful, and I shall be most happy when it becomes possible to dispense with it throughout the entire building.

For the cost of completing this apparatus, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of Mr. Barrett, our engineer. His estimates may be relied upon with the utmost confidence. I have carefully examined them in connection with the price lists of material and labor, and am convinced that the cost of the work will not exceed his estimates. Mr. Barrett's thorough knowledge of the business will enable us to effect considerable saving by purchasing much of the material and executing most of the work at the Asylum. When completed, as proposed by Mr. Barrett, the heating, cooking and washing apparatus, in this institution, will have cost considerably less than any similar apparatus of the same extent, with which I am acquainted.

A number of the windows in the building, connecting the old and new buildings, have not yet been properly secured, and hence many patients are necessarily excluded from the spacious and comfortable corridors into which some of these windows open. If these were properly secured it would enable us to extend still further the classification of our male patients; contributing very materially to the comfort of many, and essentially promote the restoration of others.

The necessity for some sort of protection to these windows is rendered imperative by the occurrence of several accidents. I am informed that at least one person lost his life by leaping from one of the upper wards, and several others have been seriously injured. During the past summer a gentleman leaped from the third story to the ground and barely escaped with life; he suffered severe concussion of the brain, and was restored to consciousness only after the lapse of two or three days.

Our garden has been exceedingly productive during the past year, and has afforded healthful and useful employment to many of our patients. Some idea of its importance and value may be formed by reference to the gardener's report, herewith appended. But we have been able to save the crop of the present year, only by incessant care and labor, in daily repairs to the fence, now everywhere falling down; it must be renewed before another crop can be secured. It is worthy of consideration, whether it will not be most economical, as assuredly it will be most desirable for many reasons, to adopt the suggestion of Dr. Allen already referred to. Such fencing as he proposed will be at once durable, prevent the numerous elopements that occur annually, and protect us from the extensive and annoying depredations that are committed from without.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that the entire house needs a coat of paint; this is manifest to any one who passes through the building or observes it from without. Much of the wood-work is now rapidly decaying, and repainting cannot be deferred without ultimately involving great loss.

It will be necessary also to incur some expense in renewing a considerable portion of the furniture used by the patients; the largest item of which, will consist in replacing a number of bedsteads rendered useless by many years service. There are many considerations to recommend those composed alone of iron. We have at this time forty of these in use; they possess the important quality of durability and are, in all respects, preferable to those composed of wood. About one hundred of these will be required.

I cannot hesitate to repeat the recommendation, so earnestly pressed heretofore, to furnish the means for the introduction of gas. Every one must perceive the importance of light in all the halls of a lunatic

asylum during the entire night. The many casualties so liable to occur at night, render this absolutely indispensable. The method by which we now seek to accomplish this is expensive, inefficient, uncleanly and dangerous. Gas would be less costly, afford more light and lessen very materially the danger of fire. It may be procured from the city-works, or it may be manufactured on our own grounds, under the direction of our engineer. Economy would seem to dictate a resort to the expedient of establishing private works, unless the city company consented to extend their pipes to some point near the Asylum.

In their last report the Commissioners called attention to the very inadequate salary allowed the assistant physician. A moment's consideration of the qualifications required in that officer, and the arduous duties imposed upon him will be sufficient to convince any one that the salary is altogether insufficient. The position would be awarded to no one who had not fitted himself to discharge its duties, by a long course of study and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. He is required to reside at the Asylum, to visit all the patients once every day, and oftener when necessary, to see that they have suitable food, medicine, exercise, amusements, clothing, bedding, &c., to note the bearing of attendants towards the patients committed to their charge, to record the particulars of interesting cases, to look to the warmth, cleanliness and good order of the different wards, and in case of the sickness or absence of the superintendent, the law imposes upon him the duties and responsibilities of that officer. Now it is obvious that no one fitted by nature and education to perform these important duties, will long continue in so arduous a station for the sum of \$250 per annum. Usually the place is sought by intelligent graduates in medicine, for the purpose of acquiring practical experience in the treatment of ordinary diseases, which are constantly occurring in institutions of this sort. Few will remain longer than a single year for so small a salary, consequently they are lost to the institution, just when they have acquired sufficient experience to become really useful. I am fully convinced that the Commissioners do not overrate the importance of increasing the salary of this officer; I know of no asylum where the assistant physician receives a less sum than five hundred dollars per annum, and in many cases a still larger amount. I believe that the interests of the Asylum will be greatly promoted by authorising your board to pay this amount in future, and I therefore respectfully suggest that you again ask to have this authority conferred upon you.

This is the only increase of compensation that is deemed advisable; it will add but two hundred and fifty dollars to the expenses of the institution, while it will be always the means of securing the services of

a judicious and competent gentleman, to discharge the important duties that devolve on the assistant physician.

I have sought to afford the inmates of the Asylum every rational enjoyment compatible with their condition, and within the compass of our means. As heretofore the patients have been indulged with occasional dancing parties, concerts, &c. for all of which most of them have a keen relish. Public festivals are also observed; thanksgiving day was kept as a holiday.

A handsome entertainment was served up in all our dining rooms, and in the afternoon about one hundred and thirty patients listened very attentively to an excellent discourse from the Rev. Mr. Pratt. During the summer our carriage was in daily requisition, and the female patients were thus afforded the delightful recreation of an airing in the surrounding country. If this gratification is to be renewed during the ensuing season it will be necessary to provide another vehicle, as that now owned by the institution will not be fit for further service. It has been in use some years.

The institution is now furnished with a few newspapers, which are always sought with great avidity, and perused with much interest by many of our patients. We cannot but regret that it is not our privilege, like most similar institutions in other States, to acknowledge our indebtedness to the editors of newspapers for the regular and gratuitous reception of their issues. More than an hundred papers are thus donated to the Lunatic Asylums in some of the adjoining States.

A few hundred dollars appropriated for the procurement of sources of instruction and amusement, would contribute much to elevate the rising character of the Asylum, to promote the contentment and happiness of the patients and, in many cases, hasten the recovery of those who are curable. We need the means to procure suitable periodicals, books, apparatus for the exhibition of amusing and instructive experiments, a magic lantern, swings, ball-alley, &c. All of these may be made subservient to the welfare of the incurable, and facilitate the recovery of others. With the large number of patients treated here, and the varied character of insanity, we need great variety, and hence it is to be regretted that our sources of amusements are so limited. "There should be some, if possible, for every disposition and character. Nothing has a better effect on the disordered mind than well directed amusement, and every aid of this kind should be afforded."

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a number of engravings, as presents from Messrs. Milward, Baxter, J. Wilson and others—they are neatly framed and suspended on the walls of the different wards—they give a pleasant and cheerful aspect to the corridors, and materially aid in lessening the appearance of prison gloom. The patients take much pleasure in them and up to the present time,

not one has been injured. The number might be increased and the quality improved with advantage.

We have from one hundred to one hundred and thirty inmates who gladly avail themselves of the privilege of attending religious service in our chapel on Sabbath afternoons. It is a privilege highly prized, and manifestly exerts a beneficial influence on many. During the past year we have been placed under obligations to the ministers of all the various denominations of the city for this service. But as there is considerable irregularity incident to this method of providing religious instruction, you have been good enough to authorize me to employ a regular chaplain for the ensuing year, so that hereafter our chapel will be regularly opened every Sabbath. There are many advantages in this plan; an intelligent and judicious chaplain will soon become familiar with the individual character of those who attend service and learn topics, that are to be carefully avoided, as he will learn others on which he may prudently descant, and thus promote one of the great objects of this munificent charity—the restoration of those who have lost God's noblest gift to man. I am happy to say that the Rev. W. M. Pratt has accepted the appointment of chaplain for the ensuing year, and will enter at once upon the discharge of his duties.

It is obvious that a large appropriation of money will be necessary, if all the varied wants I have enumerated are to be supplied; yet, I have asked for nothing which is not demanded by the interest of those committed to my charge. All these conveniences have been given, very properly, to the Western Asylum, and surely they will not be denied to this, the most venerable of all such establishments in the West. No institution in this country has been managed with more economy, or effected so much at the same cost as this. Its expenditures may be compared with those of any similar institution, and it will be found that in proportion to the number of patients treated, none have been maintained with so small an outlay. A scrutiny into its affairs will discover that the strictest economy has been practiced in every department; the buildings have cost the State less than any similar structure elsewhere, and the patients, themselves, have done much towards its completion. We pay for nothing, in fact, which the soil we own can produce; the grounds are kept in order, pavements are laid, walls built, &c., by our attendants and patients; even the brick, of which a large portion of the house is constructed, is the product of lunatic labor.

I have visited some ten or twelve Asylums, and have examined the reports of many others, not one of which, although provided with every convenience to lessen expense, is maintained with so small a sum as this. I speak the more freely on this subject because my remarks apply, of course, to the administration of the affairs of the Asylum

during the long service of my predecessor. I know that the institution has been sometimes charged with extravagance, but it must be remembered that the cost of sustaining a hospital with an average of over two hundred lunatic patients must necessarily be large. These persons cannot be maintained for anything like the sum that would be sufficient to support an equal number of invalids of sound mind. It is known to all that many of the insane are exceedingly destructive in their habits, wasteful in disposition, and all of them require more attendants and personal supervision than the inmates of ordinary hospitals. Hence the cost of repairs, of clothing, &c., is always necessarily more considerable than in institutions devoted to the care of sane persons.

It is neither humane or economical to undertake the management of lunatics on a restricted and, what has been denominated, a cheap system. That system is most humane and economical, which rescues most victims to a disordered intellect from their dreadful situation; for it restores the beloved to his family—reinvests him with the distinguishing attributes of man, and replaces dangerous, miserable and expensive objects of charity with a useful, happy and productive member of society. This can be accomplished, with any degree of facility and certainty, only when the tried means, necessary to win erring reason back to her throne, are at command; and these cannot be procured without liberal appropriations of money. Whatever may be the appropriation for the ensuing two years, whether large or small, no effort shall be wanting on my part, as long as I may be connected with the institution, to secure the utmost economy, in the internal management of affairs, compatible with the welfare of the unfortunate beings committed to my charge. We ask not for luxuries—not a want has been enumerated which is not demanded by every consideration affecting the health and comforts of the inmates of the institution. These wants are not new—many of them have been urged upon your attention before, but the need of most of them has become still more imperative by the lapse of time. The neglect to provide some of these, will seriously affect our convenience and entail additional expense on the institution; for we cannot cultivate our garden and secure the crop, without a renewal of the fencing; without the farm we must continue to purchase many articles which we can as well produce ourselves, and at the same time afford healthful occupation to many of our inmates; without a renewal of some of the furniture, many patients will have to be bedded upon the floors; without glasses we must continue the old slovenly and inefficient method now in use; without amusements time must hang heavily upon many of the unfortunates, and we shall encounter greater difficulty in winning erring minds from their wandering fancies; without repainting, much of the wood-work of the building will decay

rapidly; without washing machinery and other arrangements, than those now in use for cooking, we will be forced to continue our present expensive, inconvenient and inefficient methods; a failure to provide other of these wants, will involve sickness and death; for it is impossible to enjoy health here, during the summer, without a renovation of our water-closets; nor can we hope for immunity from sickness without a supply of pure water, nor while a considerable portion of the house is unprovided with any means of obtaining warmth during the winter.

I am sure that you will earnestly press our necessities upon the humane and generous feelings of the members of the present Legislature; for I cannot but believe that you feel as I do—that you plead the cause of the unfortunate, who are incapable of presenting their own claims. At present I believe we stand alone the only sufferers in a land of plenty; every similar institution in the union, including our co-laborer at Hopkinsville, has been supplied with the conveniences and comforts so much needed here, and for which, I trust you will make an earnest appeal to those who alone are able to afford relief.

Every class of citizens in the Commonwealth has an interest in completing all the appointments in this Asylum. Insanity is peculiar to no grade in life—there are none so elevated as to be beyond its reach—none so humble as to escape its blighting influence—it has dethroned the monarch, and deepened the gloom of the hovel—it has cast its weird spell upon the gorgeous mansion of the rich, and made desolate the happy home of the humble artisan. Who can say that some near and dear relative, a wife or daughter, a parent or child, will not soon be the victim of cruel illusions, or misled by deluding fancies? Are not then, all interested in making this a comfortable retreat for those who have lost the power of providing comforts for themselves? The originally defective construction of this Asylum, has been obviated by the judicious manner in which the modern improvements have been added, and now nothing is wanting to put us upon a footing with the best institutions in the country, but these necessities and conveniences to which I have called your attention. This question of money is one that always presents itself with a forbidding aspect, and nothing but a high sense of duty could have induced me to dwell upon it for a moment; I thought that I might be indulged, this once, in speaking plainly, and hereafter abandon the matter to those who may either afford us relief, or leave us to struggle with difficulties which exist in no similar institution of which I have any knowledge.

At your suggestion, I have endeavored to obtain reliable estimates of the cost of all these various wants, and also of the amount that will be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the institution. I herewith submit the result of my enquiry:

For the year 1856, ordinary expenses,	- - - - -	\$25,000
Water-closets and Bath-rooms,	- - - - -	2,500
Completing steam apparatus,	- - - - -	10,000
Fencing,	- - - - -	2,500
Painting,	- - - - -	1,000
Furniture,	- - - - -	1,000
Securing windows,	- - - - -	500
Sources of amusement and instruction,	- - - - -	500
Gas,	- - - - -	1,500
Farm,	- - - - -	5,000

If these objects are provided for in 1856, the appropriation for the year 1857 may be reduced \$19,500—making the sum required for that year \$30,000, and after the farm is paid for, a still further reduction may be made, as in my opinion, after that period, the ordinary and casual expenses of the institution need not exceed the sum of \$25,000, per annum. I understand that the appropriation by the last legislature was very materially reduced, under the impression that the number of inmates ordered to the Western Asylum would lessen the number to be maintained in this. Such, however, was not the result, to any considerable extent. After sending thirty to Hopkinsville, we had remaining, December 31st, 1854, one hundred and ninety-one against two hundred and two, on the 31st December, 1853; and after losing thirty-four by cholera, we have now remaining one hundred and eighty-six. At the time the cholera became prevalent, our number was two hundred and fourteen. Even after a fair division of the State between this and the Western Asylum, I have no doubt we will number over two hundred before the end of the ensuing year.

There is one class of persons frequently committed to the Asylum, as provided for by law, in whose behalf I esteem it a duty to appeal to the humanity and generosity of the Commonwealth. I allude to idiots, of whom, according to the census of 1850, there are 796 in the state. Doubtless this is far short of the true number. The attention of your board has been heretofore directed to the manifest evils resulting from the promiscuous mingling of these persons with the insane. As early as 1848 you say: "We are sure that every one having any experience on this subject will testify, most strongly, against the evil effects of such unions, and the injurious consequences of such association to the lunatic," And you state very correctly the circumstances under which these persons are generally sent to the Asylum. "Whenever an idiot becomes so utterly diseased and helpless, that no one will support him for the fifty dollars allowed by law, he is sent to the Asylum." These are, in truth, the most degraded, filthy and expensive objects committed to our care.

But there are other, and infinitely higher considerations, demanding some special provision for idiots. Now we seek to minister only to their physical wants; we regard, and treat them as inferior animals, incapable of improvement, and for whom charity has no other boon than

what is necessary to sustain animal existence. Until recently no one contemplated the possibility of putting in practice any system of training and cultivation calculated to elevate them from their deplorable condition and to render them useful and respectable members of society. Yet this may be done, as has been demonstrated by numerous trials in this and other countries. The practicability of educating idiots being proved, it imposes a duty, than which, I can concieve of none that presents itself with higher claims to our sympathy and christian humanity.

In their untutored state, idiots are among the most disgusting and revolting objects, and, what is their greatest misfortune, their condition is looked upon as one of utter hopelessness, and hence no general effort is made to cultivate the limited intellect they possess, or to improve their condition by a patient inculcation of habits, that would render them useful to society and enable them to pass through life, not only free from the revolting aspect they usually present, but really respectable. At present they are a very considerable burden to the state, and a still greater one to society, and as they are now regarded and treated, this burden is to be borne as long as they live. Kentucky has made wise, humane and liberal provisions for the welfare of every other class of her unfortunate people; the dumb, the blind, the insane have long since enlisted our liveliest sympathies, and the most generous means have been supplied to alleviate their unhappy condition, to contribute as far as possible to their happiness, and to put many of these unfortunates in a position to earn their own support. Ought not as much to be done for the poor idiot? No one will hesitate to answer this query in the affirmative, when assured of its practicability; and we are confident it has not been done already, simply because it was not known to be attainable.

Isolated, generous, but not very well directed efforts were made to improve the condition of idiots, many years ago by Itard and others, and with more or less success; but the practicability of educating them has been fully demonstrated within only the last quarter of a century. Within this period it has been proved beyond question, that by proper training idiots may be raised from their miserable condition, and taught to appreciate the ties that bind society together; to discard their foul and brutish habits; to exercise self-control, and to respect and practice the duties and virtues that devolve on rational man. All this and even more has been accomplished by a few noble and philanthropic spirits, who have earnestly and zealously sought to develope these masked and despised intellects. Some, who under other auspices would have gone grovelling through life, the objects of loathing and disgust, have made considerable attainments in learning; many others have been taught to read and write, and to appreciate the value and use of figures; and

still others are now earning a respectable living in mechanical pursuits, which a few years ago, would have been thought infinitely above their capacity. Voisin, Valle and Sequin in France; Guggenbuhl in Switzerland; Sargent in Prussia; Drs. Wilbur, Brown, Howe, Richards, and others in our own country have labored in this field of noble enterprise, and have opened a new world to many who, without their teachings, would have lived subject only to animal propensities, and have died without having experienced the thrill of a single ennobling thought, or practiced from correct motives, a single virtuous act. I beg to refer you to the interesting observations of Mr. George Sumner, who paid considerable attention to the education of idiots, as practiced in Paris. He says: "Fortunately for the poor idiots, the error of those who denied them all intelligence, and pronounced them incurable has been proved, the interdict against them remarked, and the fact triumphantly established, that however degraded their condition, however devoid of all human faculties they may seem to be, they carry with them the holy spark which intelligent sympathy may influence. During the past six months, I have watched with eager interest the progress which many young idiots have made in Paris under the direction of Mr. Sequin, and at Bicetre under that of Messrs Voisin and Valle, and have seen with no less gratification than astonishment, nearly one hundred fellow beings, who but a short time since were shut out from all communion with mankind—who were objects of loathing and disgust, many of whom rejected every article of clothing, others of whom, unable to stand erect, crouched themselves in corners and gave signs of life, only by piteous howls; others in whom the faculty of speech had never been developed, and many whose voracious and indiscriminate gluttony satisfied itself with whatever they could lay hands upon—with the garbage thrown to swine or with their own excrements; these unfortunate beings, the rejected of humanity, I have seen properly clad, standing erect, walking, speaking, eating in an orderly manner at a common table, working quietly as carpenters and farmers, gaining by their own labor the means of existence, straining their awakened intelligence by reading one to another, exercising towards their teachers and among themselves the generous feelings of man's nature, and singing in unison songs of thanksgiving. It is a miracle, you will exclaim, and so indeed it is; a miracle of intelligence, of patience and of love. When I expressed to the teacher of the school at Bicetre, Mr. Valle, my gratitude and my surprise at the result of his efforts, his reply was as profound as it was beautiful and modest. *Il ne faut, Monsieur, que la patience et le desire de bien faire.* Patience and the desire to do good are all that are necessary. More than this is necessary, and I felt bound to complete his sentence by adding to it the noble motto which Don Henry of Portugal engraved on his shield, and by his conduct

justified so well. *Le talent de bien faire.* Patience and the talent, as well as the desire to do good, are all required, but these can all be found in the community where Laura Bridgeman has been taught, and the possibility of success now fully established, it would be an insult to [Kentucky] to suppose that she will not be among the first to make those efforts for her idiot population, which many European states are already commencing."

These wonders, however, cannot be developed,—these miracles cannot be wrought to any considerable extent by individual effort. The state must come to the aid of these despised and neglected children of misfortune. Early, systematic and unremitting training is necessary to accomplish the surprising and almost incredible results that have been witnessed in the schools for idiots in this and other countries. Experience, patience, an unfaltering devotion to the cause, are qualities absolutely demanded, to insure success. These qualities are rarely found among the rich, and if found among the poor, the necessary leisure would be wanting to enable them to put them to the test. Schools devoted exclusively to the training and instruction of idiots, can alone effect anything of moment in this humane cause. Few whose days are embittered by hourly observing the disgusting habits and brutish propensities of an idiot child, can command the services of competent teachers, nor do many of them ever dream of the possibility of raising their beloved child to the level of the mass of mankind, in all those habits which characterize rational man. A pittance is now granted by the state to minister to the mere animal wants of idiots, but how much nobler would be the effort; and how much more economical would be the result to school them to self-respect, self-control and usefulness. Will Kentucky lag far behind the despotic governments of Europe, of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania in this, by no means the least of all the great enterprises, which the wonderful discoveries of the present century have given birth to? Will her aid be invoked in vain? Her people have never turned a deaf ear to any appeal in behalf of the cause of general education; they have ever shown a willingness to tax themselves to any extent to educate the rising generation, and it cannot be that they will refuse their aid to replace "moping, muttering, grovelling idiots," with respectable, intelligent and useful men and women.

But on the lower argument of economy alone, it would seem to be advisable for the State to change her policy in regard to this truly unfortunate class of her citizens. During the past year, 437 idiots have been pensioners on her bounty, towards the maintenance of whom there has been paid from the treasury the sum of \$21,850; add to this large amount incidental expenses, as for their burials and the cost of maintaining the same class of persons in the two lunatic Asylums, and we have at least \$25,000 appropriated in one year for the mere purpose

of sustaining miserable existences. The number of these pensioners will probably increase annually, and bring with it a corresponding drain upon the treasury. Now this large sum would be more than sufficient to school every idiot in the State, of a suitable age for education, putting almost all of them into a condition to earn their own support. Thus, in the course of a few years, the older pauper idiots dying off, all State aid may be properly withdrawn from such as failed to avail themselves at the proper age, of the benefits of the school.

The question then, in a pecuniary point of view, is manifestly between supporting idiots when young, for a term of years, and preparing them to earn their own subsistence in some useful employment, or contributing large sums to a greater number of disgusting and revolting objects during life. No one can fail to perceive that the former course will be much the most economical, as it is undoubtedly the most humane and generous. It is a plan for ennobling our species; for imparting dignity to naturally the most abject and wretched of the human family; for rendering useful and productive the most indolent and wasteful of mankind—inasmuch as it has been demonstrated elsewhere, that the idiot is not wholly destitute of intellect; that none are so low in the scale of humanity as to be incapable of training to a comparative degree of comfort and happiness, while the majority may be schooled to take the place of ordinary minds in society.

I have endeavored briefly, but earnestly, to place before you their claims to the fostering care of the public. I would that they had an abler advocate, who could paint in livelier colors their present deplorable condition, and the bright and beautiful world which may be created for them by the fiat of the constituted authorities of the State. Feebly as I have presented the subject, I trust that enough has been said to awaken attention to it; and I am confident that the more it is investigated, the more wonders will it display—the more popular will it become, until ultimately, I am sure of it, ample provisions will be made for the proper instruction of every idiot within our borders. It will be one of the noblest achievements of our State—the brightest ornament in our system of public instruction.

The munificent aid given to common schools in Kentucky is important, but not absolutely indispensable. Most of those taught in these schools would obtain some sort of education without such aid; but it is quite different with the idiot; they cannot be taught in our common schools; peculiar means and appliances are required to enable the teacher to reach the feeble intellect with which they are endowed; physical education must go hand in hand with mental cultivation—strict and unrelaxing discipline is one of the chief elements of success; and then extraordinary qualifications are requisite on the part of their teachers; they must be gifted with generous and humane hearts, with

energy that cannot be subdued, and perseverance which no discouragements can arrest. All these means, so necessary in any attempt to arouse and strengthen the dormant faculties of the idiot mind, can be commanded only in a well regulated public institution, under the direct patronage of the State.

I repeat, the measure is one that will grow upon the affections, and become more popular as it is better understood, and the good it is capable of accomplishing is correctly appreciated. Such has been the result even when the system has been faintly tried. Two years experiment, on a small scale, in the great State of New York, resulted in the erection of a State Asylum, at Syracuse. This institution now contains eighty patients, all of whom are instructed in reading, writing, and cyphering, as far as their constitutional and intellectual strength will admit. Experimental schools have been elsewhere followed by permanent and well endowed institutions; and the education of idiots is now the settled policy of many European governments, as it is of at least three of the States of this Union. May Kentucky soon be found emulating their noble example.

Should you think proper to present this subject to the Legislature at its present session, and it shall happily receive a favorable consideration, it may be thought advisable, after the example of other States, to establish an experimental school in the neighborhood of the Capital, where the members of the Legislature will have an opportunity to observe the practical working of the system. For this purpose an appropriation of \$5,000 per annum will be probably sufficient.

Whether an experimental school be established or not, I would suggest the propriety of asking the legislature to authorize the Executive to appoint a commissioner, who shall visit the idiot schools already established, investigate the subject fully, and submit their report at the next session of the General Assembly. A subject, somewhat novel as this is, running counter to all previously entertained opinions, and yet fraught with so much interest to humanity, ought to enlist the most serious attention, and should be submitted to the severest scrutiny.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you, in no formal terms, for the uniform kindness and support, that I have received at your hands. The past year has been one of a series of unusual difficulties in the management of this institution; in some respects far more numerous and of greater magnitude than those of any previous year, during even the long services of the oldest members of your board. A heavy debt, necessarily much increased by the unexampled rise in the necessities of life, the extraordinary expense incident to the terrible epidemic, which destroyed so many of our associates and patients, and the costly repairs which could not be deferred without involving immense additional expense hereafter, has, I know, been the

fruitful sources of much anxiety and annoyance to you, and has trammeled you in every movement which you desired to make for the benefit of those committed to our charge. You have not only bestowed your time and labor upon the institution, but you have also loaned it your credit and means to enable us to meet the heavy charges which it was impossible for the legislature to anticipate, when they made the usual appropriations two years ago. You have discharged your duties with conscientious fidelity, and it affords me pleasure to say that, since I have been connected with the institution, you have omitted nothing in your power to promote its welfare, and to facilitate its management. None but the most ennobling motives—those of Christian philanthropy—could have sustained you in the toilsome and vexatious discharge of your duties during the past year. I am sure that if your services were as well known to all, and were as fully appreciated as by myself, you would, at least, be recompensed by the grateful approval of every benevolent heart in the Commonwealth. I trust that the day is far distant when the institution will have the misfortune to lose the valuable counsel and support of any one of the present board of commissioners.

I invite the closest scrutiny into the management of the institution so far as it depends upon the superintendent, and hopefully commend it to the fostering care of those whose prerogative it is to provide for its support.

W. S. CHIPLEY, *Medical Superintendent.*

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
Lexington, Ky., Dec. 31st, 1855. }

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM, Dec. 31, 1855.

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, *Sup't:*

Having had charge of the heating apparatus in this institution during the past four months, I am now prepared to comply with your request, to furnish you with estimates for its completion according to the original design. I am satisfied that the work already executed will answer an admirable purpose with some few alterations and additions, which, in accordance with the provisions of their contract, Messrs. Greenwood & Co. will supply. I have carefully calculated the probable cost of completing the apparatus, so as to answer all the purposes of heating, washing, and cooking. The estimate may be relied upon, as it is the result of accurate calculations based on the published price lists of material, from the best and most extensive manufacturing houses in the country ; to which I have added a reasonable allowance for the labor and mechanical skill necessary to put the material together. I have had in view the most perfect apparatus that can be constructed, as this is by far the most economical in the end ; if the work is not substantial and the material of the best quality, the cost of repairs becomes enormous ; while, if the work is properly executed in the first instance, few repairs will be needed which a competent engineer will not be able to make. In the present condition of the apparatus, it is impossible to economise fuel, as we shall be able to do when it is completed. I cause all the fuel consumed at the boilers to be weighed, and can state very exactly, that the average daily consumption for the last forty days has been within a fraction of fifty bushels. A still larger amount is consumed at present, in a part of the house and in the kitchen, a large proportion of which will be saved when the entire apparatus is complete. The boilers, stack, pump, &c., have been constructed with a view to the accomplishment of all the purposes to which I have alluded. The cost of engineering, firing, &c., is as great now as they will be when the whole work is finished ; hence, I do not hesitate to say, that the institution will not only realize all the benefits arising from the apparatus complete, but that it will be also the source of economy and safety. The sum of \$10,000 will be required to effect the purpose in view. This amount will give you a substantial and durable apparatus, adapted to all the purposes of heating, washing, and cooking, and free the institution from the danger incident to the numerous fires now kept up in various parts of the house.

Respectfully,

E. D. BARRETT, *Engineer.*

## GARDENER'S REPORT.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM, Dec. 31, 1855.

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, *Sup't:*

At your request I herewith present an estimate of the produce of the garden—cultivated wholly by lunatic labor—during the year 1855. It is to be understood, that the following list includes only such articles as were secured for future use, and are in addition to an ample supply for all the tables, of vegetables, fruits, &c., during the entire summer. Of the forty barrels of cider, eight were the produce of our own orchard, and the remainder was manufactured with our portable press, at a couple of neighboring orchards, where also the apples were procured by my own labor and that of our garden hands. We have now remaining a sufficient amount of cider to supply the house with vinegar for the next two years.

The garden is an excellent one—in a high state of cultivation, and very productive. It is, perhaps, proper for me to say, that we labor at present under great embarrassments, on account of the dilapidated condition of the fencing, which is no longer capable of turning stock, or protecting another crop. Another difficulty which will ultimately seriously impair the value of the garden is its limited extent. Such is the amount of produce required in this institution that we are compelled to force every foot of ground to its utmost capacity, and a proper rotation of crops, is altogether out of the question. We have ample labor to cultivate more land, and we can do so with great profit.

In estimating the value of the crop, I have been governed by what I understand to be the Lexington market prices of similar articles.

150 bushels Onions, at 75 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 112 50
45 bushels onion sets, at \$2 00,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 00
700 bushels Irish potatoes, at 50 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350 00
30,000 heads of cabbage, at \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
100 bushels of beets, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
100 bushels parsnips, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
17 rows celery, 120 yards each,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
50 bushels turnips, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 50
35 bushels salsify, at 40 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00
1 lot of garden seeds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
40 barrels of cider, at \$3 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 00
15 gallons domestic wine, at \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 50
20 gallons catsup, at 37½ cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 50
8 barrels pickles, at \$4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 00
8 barrels sour kraut, at \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
5 bushels black-eyed peas, at \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
175 bushels apples, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 75
 Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 \$ 1,519 75

Respectfully,

A. J. STILFIELD,  
*Gardener and Florist.*

## FARMER'S REPORT.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM, Dec. 31, 1855.

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, *Sup't:*

In accordance with your request, I herewith report the amount of produce of the farm, cultivated by a portion of the lunatics, during the year 1855. The farm could be rendered much more productive, if we were permitted to cultivate it to the best advantage, and if we could afford to make such improvements as are required; but this we cannot, as it is almost certain that we cannot again rent the place. The labor has been cheerfully performed by the hands assigned to the farm, and nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of those engaged in it. I have endeavored to obey your instructions by constantly observing every individual employed under my direction, and by promptly interfering to prevent any from laboring too hard. The stock are in fair condition; not a horse or hog has been lost during the year. Two cows have died.

497 barrels corn, at \$1 50,	\$ 745 50
1,200 dozen oats, at 20 cents,	240 00
15 bushels beans, at \$1,	15 00
Pumpkins,	25 00
337 shocks fodder, at 10 cents,	33 70
11,222 pounds pork fattened at \$6 50,	729 43
15 cows pastured, at \$17 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ,	260 00
9 calves, at \$5,	45 00
6 shoats, at \$2,	12 00
701 pounds beef, at 7 cents,	49 07
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,154 70

Respectfully,

J. W. JOHNSON,  
*Farmer.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*A Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the fund for the ordinary expenses of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, for the year ending December 31, 1854:*

		EXPENDITURES.
Amount paid for provisions,	- - - - -	\$14,135 50
Clothing,	- - - - -	4,974 79
Fuel,	- - - - -	3,778 17
Farm,	- - - - -	1,729 00
Conveyancee,	- - - - -	1,486 35
Repairs,	- - - - -	739 35
Hire,	- - - - -	541 05
Furniture,	- - - - -	512 49
Miscellaneous expenses,	- - - - -	507 88
Medicines,	- - - - -	492 82
Insurance,	- - - - -	303 00
Books and stationery,	- - - - -	140 76
Garden,	- - - - -	72 34
Light,	- - - - -	293 69
		<hr/>
Salaries,	- - - - -	6,076 76
Returned to boarders,	- - - - -	213 51
		<hr/>
		6,290 27
		<hr/>
		<b>\$35,997 46</b>

		RECEIPTS.
Balanee in Treasurer's hands Deeeember 31, 1853,	- - - - -	576 62
Received from boarders,	- - - - -	205 60
Received from farm,	- - - - -	35 00
Appropriation by state for ordinary expenses,	- - - - -	20,000 00
Appropriation to pay debts by state,	- - - - -	15,000 00
Balance due Treasurer,	- - - - -	180 24
		<hr/>
Error in voucher 154,	- - - - -	30 00
The error in voueher 154 reduces the balance due Treasurer to,		150 24
		<hr/>
		<b>\$35,997 46</b>

THOMAS B. MONROE, JR., *Tr. E. L. A.*  
 OFFICE EAST KENTUCKY LUNATIC ASYLUM, }  
 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, January 1, 1855. }

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*A Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, for the ordinary expenses for the year ending December 31, 1855:*

		EXPENDITURES.	
Amount paid for provisions,	- - - - -	\$10,046 31	
Salaries,	- - - - -	6,444 97	
Fuel,	- - - - -	2,612 18	
Clothing,	- - - - -	1,632 16	
Repairs,	- - - - -	1,713 32	
Farm,	- - - - -	1,442 25	
Hire,	- - - - -	1,085 76	
Conveyance,	- - - - -	776 90	
Furniture and bedding,	- - - - -	495 81	
Miscellaneous expenses,	- - - - -	490 29	
Insurance,	- - - - -	301 00	
Funeral expenses,	- - - - -	174 25	
Medicines,	- - - - -	161 14	
Books and stationery,	- - - - -	192 15	
Lights,	- - - - -	86 95	
Balancee in Steward's hands,	- - - - -	18 13	
Balancee due Treasurer December 31, 1854,	- - - - -	180 24	
			<u>\$27,764 51</u>

		RECEIPTS.	
Amount received from appropriation of state of Kentucky,	- - - - -	\$20,000 00	
Boarders in years 1854 and 1855,	- - - - -	6,881 82	
Farm,	- - - - -	459 45	
Error in report 1854,	- - - - -	30 00	
Balancee due Treasurer,	- - - - -	393 24	
			<u>\$27,764 51</u>

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Tr. E. L. A.

OFFICE EAST KENTUCKY LUNATIC ASYLUM, }  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, December 31, 1855. }

## R E P O R T.

*A Statement of Superintendent Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, showing receipts and expenditures of the fund appropriated by State Kentucky for building, repairs, and warming apparatus:*

REPAIRS AND WARMING APPARATUS.  
DEBIT.

To amount appropriated by state,	- - - - -	\$7,500 00
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## CREDIT.

By amount expended, as per vouchers 1 to 35, filed with Auditor,	- - - - -	\$7,500 00
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BUILDING FUND.  
DEBIT.

To amount appropriated by state,	- - - - -	\$10,000 00
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## CREDIT.

By amount expended, as per vouchers filed with Auditor,	- - - - -	\$10,000 00
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## OFFICERS OF EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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RICHARD PINDELL, *Chairman.*  
RICHARD A. BUCKNER,  
DR. SAMUEL M. LETCHER,  
JAMES A. GRINSTEAD,  
JAMES L. ALLEN.

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W. S. CHIPLEY, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*  
C. M. TAYLOR, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., *Secretary and Treasurer.*  
REV. W. M. PRATT, D. D., *Chaplain.*

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

49

A Table showing the Number, &amp;c. of Patients who have been in the Asylum during 1854-5.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Supported by	Sex	Age	Social statc.	Duration before Admission.	Form of disease	Date of Admis- sion.	Date of Dis- charge.	Result.
55	Clarke	"	Friends	F	25	S	7 years	Dementia	1824	1855	Died
157	Breckinridge	"	State	F	-	S	Infancy	Epilepsy	July 20	July 31	Remains
165	Mississippi	"	"	M	-	S	Unknown	Dementia	1827	"	"
169	Bracken	"	"	F	-	W	4 years	"	Nov. 21	"	"
169	Shelby	"	"	F	-	S	Unknown	"	Feb. 28	"	"
263	Nelson	"	"	M	-	S	"	"	April 10	August 3	Died
388	Payette	"	Friends	M	-	S	3 years	"	April 12	"	Remains
409	Payette	"	State	F	-	S	10 years	Mania	1832	July 30	Died
408	Logan	"	"	F	-	S	7 years	Dementia	Nov. 30	"	Remains
414	Franklin	"	Friends	F	-	M	Unknown	"	1833	July 31	"
454	Warren	"	State	F	50	W	7 years	"	March 19	"	"
465	Montgomery	"	"	M	-	S	Infancy	Mania	May 1	Oct. 17, 1854	Sent to W. L. A.
492	Bourbon	"	Friends	F	-	S	Unknown	Irritability	June 14	"	Remains
592	Alabama	"	Friends	M	-	S	9 years	Dementia	1834	April 15	Died
650	Boone	"	State	M	-	S	"	"	March 13	"	Remains
667	Livingston	"	"	F	-	W	"	"	May 26	"	"
667	Breckinridge	"	"	F	-	S	"	"	June 7	July 15	Died
676	Jefferson	"	"	M	-	S	"	"	July 9	"	Remains
684	Payette	"	"	F	30	S	"	"	July 14	"	"
687	Alabama	"	Friends	F	45	M	4 years	Mania	Nov. 21	"	"
695	Jefferson	"	State	F	50	W	4 years	Epilepsy	1839	Jan. 20	Remains
699	Payette	"	"	F	50	S	Unknown	Irritability	June 27	Feb. 29	"
706	N. York	"	"	M	50	S	"	Dementia	1841	April 9	"
707	Mississippi	"	Friends	F	63	M	20 years	Mania	Oct. 4	April 16	Died
719	Nicholas	"	"	F	42	M	10 years	Dementia	Nov. 16	April 29	Remains

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Supported by	Sex.	Age	Social state.	Duration before Admission.	Form of disease	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Result.
735 737	Christian Jessamine	- -	Friends State	M M	45 50	S M	4 years Unknown	Dementia	July 15 1840	- -	Remains "
792 797	Triggs Bath Breckinridge	- -	State	F M	60 51	W M	Unknown 4 years		April 25 June 2	July 30, 1855; Nov. 2, 1854	Died W. L. A. Remains
S11 S14	Logan Woodford	- -	" "	M M	45 40	S M	Unknown		June 30	"	"
837	Woodford	-	" "	M M	40 51	W	15 years		Aug. 10 Dec. 2	"	"
845	Jefferson	- -	State	F F	37	S S	Unknown		Jan. 10 1841	- -	"
850	Nelson	- -	" "	M M	23	S M	"		March 10	"	"
E69	Mason	- -	" "	M M	24	S M	"		March 20	"	"
885	Breckinridge	- -	" "	M M	24	S S	"		June 11	"	"
896	Garrard	- -	" "	M M	28	S S	"		Sept. 27	"	"
900	Scott	- -	" "	M M	40	S S	"		Oct. 15 1842	"	"
922	Mason	- -	Friends State	F F	45	S S	"		April 5 May 26	July 31, 1855	Died Remains
930	Franklin	- -	" "	M M	37	M M	"		July 6	"	"
938	Shelby	- -	" "	F F	48	W	"		Sept. 15	April 1, 1851	Recovered
954	Jefferson	- -	" "	F F	59	S	"		Sept. 22	Nov. 9	Remains
957	Scott	- -	" "	F F	49	S	"		Nov. 9	Nov. 2	"
964	Hancock	- -	" "	M M	55	M	"		Dec. 25	"	"
974	Ohio	- -	Friends	M M	37	S	4 years		1849	Jan. 4 Feb. 10	Died Remains
975	Scott	- -	State	M M	17	M	2 years		Feb. 24 March 7	July 31	Died Absent
978	" "	- -	" "	M M	42	S	Unknown		May 13 July 1 Oct. 3 Nov. 8 1844	"	Remains W. L. A. Remains "
980	Franklin	- -	Friends State	F F	41	M	"		"	"	"
985	Jefferson	- -	Friends	M M	28	S	4 years		"	"	"
995	Fayette	- -	Friends	M M	41	S	4 years		"	"	"
1010	Fleming	- -	Friends	M M	45	S	3 "		"	"	"
1022	Fayette	- -	Friends	M M	51	S	3 "		"	"	"
1037	Grant	- -	Friends	M M	52	M	Unknown		"	"	"
1051	Louisiana	- -	Friends	M M	29	S	4 years		Jan. 1	"	"
1067	Franklin	- -	Friends	M M	38	S	3 "		April 16	"	"
1063	Garrard	- -	State	M M	31	S	3 "		April 16	"	"

REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Supported by Friends or State.	Age at admission.	Duration before admission.	Form of disease.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge.	Result.
1295	Bourbeau			34	S	Unknown	Dec. 1846	1855	Died
1403	Nelson			30	M	Dementia	Dec. 1846	Aug. 4	Recovered
1411	Boyle			29	S	"	"	July 27	Remained
1423	Alanson			21	M	"	"	"	"
1431	Fayette			59	W	"	May 11	-	Remains
1439	Jefferson			55	S	Mania	June 9	-	"
1441	Kenton			41	M	Dementia	"	-	Died
1452	Louisiana			30	W	"	"	"	Remains
1456	Jefferson			30	M	"	"	"	"
1462	Pulaski			34	S	"	"	"	"
1472	Nicholas			14	S	"	"	"	"
1477	Jefferson			14	S	"	"	"	"
1485	Gerrard			12	S	"	"	"	"
1501	Warren			21	M	"	"	"	W. L. A.
1502	Jefferson			30	M	"	"	"	Remains
1508	Jefferson			15	S	"	"	"	"
1510	Boone			50	S	"	"	"	"
1514	Fulton			9	S	Epilepsy	"	"	"
1517	Bullitt			23	M	Mania	"	"	"
1518	Oldham			20	S	Dementia	"	"	"
1522	Jefferson			20	M	"	April 18	"	"
1528	Todd			50	M	Mania	May 2	"	"
1539	Laurel			30	M	Epilepsy	June 13	July 30, 1855	Died
1549	Mason			22	M	Mania	Aug. 12	"	Remains
1568	Christian			40	M	Epilepsy	Sept. 25	Sept. 17	Died
1569	Bath			20	S	Dementia	"	July 15	Remains
1592	Mason			24	S	"	Dec. 1	"	"
1616	Kenyon			16	S	"	1850	March 10	W. L. A.
1618	Jefferson			20	S	"	"	"	Recovered
1631	Fayette			36	M	Dementia	"	"	"
1655	Ohio county			20	S	"	"	"	"
1645	Fayette			42	S	Infancy	May 14	Oct. 17, 1855	W. L. A.
1647	Kenton			31	M	Unknown	"	Jan. 4	Died

REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Supported by	Sex	Age	Social state.	Duration before Admission.	Form of disease	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Result.
1852	Jefferson	-	State	F	60	W	Unknown	Dementia	Jan. 1 1852	1854	Remains
1856	Spencer	-		M	30	S	9 years	Epilepsy	" 26	Sept. 1	Died
1859	Jefferson	-		M	21	S	6	Epilepsy	" 10	April 7	W. L. A.
1860	Grierson	-		M	3	S	Unknown	Epilepsy	" 10	Nov. 2	Died
1864	-			M	65	S	Unknown	Epilepsy	July 3	July 4, 1854	Recovered
1863	Jefferson	-		M	50	S	2 months	Mania	June 29	Feb. 12, 1854	Died
1872	Caldwell	-		M	12	S	3 years	Mania	Sept. 19	Nov. 22	Remains
1876	Clarke	-		M	23	S	Unknown	Mania	Oct. 21	" 22	"
1880	Fayette	-		M	30	M	Unknown	Dementia	Nov. 13	" 22	Recovered
1883	Woodford	-		M	47	M	Unknown	Monomania	" 20	July 10	Remains
1894	Estill	-		M	28	M	18 months	Mania	March 17	March 17	Remains
1895	Madison	-		M	43	M	Unknown	Dementia	March 25	March 25	Died
1901	Floyd	-		M	40	S	Unknown	Mania	May 5	Nov. 20, 1854	Remains
1903	Louisiana	-	Friends	M	51	W	Unknown	Monomania	" 16	Nov. 20, 1854	Recovered
1907	Floyd	-	State	M	22	S	3 years	Dementia	June 14	" 16	Remains
1908	Campbell	-		M	23	S	6 weeks	Mania	" 8	" 16	"
1909	Buren	-		M	65	S	6 months	Mania	" 14	Jan. 30, 1854	Recovered
1911	Fayette	-		M	15	M	12 months	Mania	" 20	" 16	Remains
1913	Mississippi	-		M	41	S	Unknown	Dementia	May 17	May 17	Recovered
1917	Nicholas	-		M	2	S	1 week	Unknown	" 33	" 33	"
1918	Calloway	-		M	24	M	3	Epilepsy	" 30	March	"
1920	Louisiana	-		M	45	M	8	Epilepsy	Aug. 4	May 1	"
1922	Pendleton	-		M	26	S	5 months	Epilepsy	" 8	" 8	"
1923	Jefferson	-		M	18	S	Unknown	Epilepsy	" 24	" 17	"
1927	Nelson	-		M	16	S	Unknown	Epilepsy	June 29	June 29, 1854	Died
1929	Fayette	-		M	20	S	1 week	Mania	" 25	Wch 18, 1854	"
1931	Mason	-		M	5	S	Unknown	Mania	" 27	July 29, 1855	"
1932	Oldham	-		M	29	S	2 weeks	Mania	" 23	" 20	Absent
1933	Franklin	-		M	26	S	1 year	Mania	" 23	" 20	Remains
1934	Fayette	-		M	49	M	Unknown	Epilepsy	" 15	Oct. 29, 1854	Eloped
1935	Bath	-		M	55	M	13 years	Dementia	" 20	Ag. 1, 1855	Removed
1936	Bourbon	-	Friends	M	44	M	Unknown	Epilepsy	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	"
1937	Campbell	-	State	F	50	W	6 months	Mania	1854	Jan. 1	"
1938				F	59	M		Mania	" 1	July 17, 1854	Died

REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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State	Jan.	Feb. 1, 1855	Recovered
Lincoln	1939	Sept. 1, 1854	Died
Lincoln	1940	—	Remains
Boone	1941	—	Recovered
Bullitt	1942	April 14	“
Fayette	1943	May 27	Died
Adair	1944	June 2	Recovered
Monroe	1945	March 15	Remains
Hardin	1946	—	Recovered
Garrard	1947	March 3	Died
Jefferson	1948	May 2	“
Woodford	1949	May 29	Removed
Woodford	1950	July 29, 1855	Remains
Garrard	1951	—	Recovered
Grayson	1952	Oct. 17, 1854	V. L. A.
Campbell	1953	Oct. 5	“
—	1954	June 10	“
Spencer	1955	Oct. 1	Recovered
Bracken	1956	June 1	Remains
Jefferson	1957	—	“
Boone	1958	—	“
Meade	1959	—	“
Jefferson	1960	—	“
Carter	1961	—	“
Burnet	1962	May 14	“
Fayette	1963	Sept. 8	Died
Jefferson	1964	June 10	Recovered
Scott	1965	—	Remains
Trimble	1966	—	Recovered
Madison	1967	Dec. 3	“
Spencer	1968	Dec. 21	Removed
Harrison	1969	Dec. 29	“
Spencer	1970	Nov. 29, 1855	Recovered
Mercer	1971	Sept. 22, 1854	“
Mason	1972	Oct. 30, 1854	Removed
Anderson	1973	Oct. 2	“
Fayette	1974	—	Removed
Elizabethtown	1975	—	Recovered
Fayette	1976	—	“
McCracken	1977	Nov. 2	V. L. A.
Jefferson	1978	Oct. 5	“
Greenup	1979	“	Remains
Mason	1980	July 30	Recovered

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Son of	Age at Adm.	Duration before Admission.	Form of disease.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Result.
1981	Simpson	"	State	55	S	Unknown	Oct. 15	Nov. 2	W. L. A.
1982	Bracken	"	Friends	22	S	2 years	"	Feb. 17	Recovered
1983	Grant	"	State	43	M	14 years	"	"	Remainin
1984	Brocken	"	Friends	15	S	5 years	"	"	Died
1985	Bourbon	"	State	27	W	Congenital	"	"	Discharged
1986	Clarke	"	Friends	21	S	5 months	"	"	Recovered
1987	Nicholas	"	State	61	W	6 years	"	"	Died
1988	Trimble	"	State	74	W	2 "	"	"	Died
1989	Jefferson	"	State	19	S	4 "	"	"	Recovered
1990	Nelson	"	Friends	50	W	12 "	"	"	Remainin
1991	Jefferson	"	State	46	M	10 months	"	"	Recovered
1992	Mercer	"	Friends	46	W	8 years	"	"	Died
1993	Bourbon	"	State	24	S	6 "	"	"	Died
1994	Madison	"	Friends	41	-	3 "	"	"	Elonned
1995	Carroll	"	State	20	M	5 "	"	"	Removed
1996	Mason	"	Friends	27	S	7 "	"	"	Remainin
1997	Trimble	"	State	24	S	3 "	"	"	Recovered
1998	Beth	"	Friends	45	M	14 "	"	"	Remainin
1999	Greenup	"	State	16	S	6 "	"	"	Absent
2000	Lawrence	"	Friends	23	M	2 "	"	"	Remainin
2001	Lawrence	"	State	47	M	2 months	"	"	Recovered
2002	Jefferson	"	Friends	21	S	2 years	"	"	Remainin
2003	"	"	State	29	M	5 "	"	"	Recovered
2004	"	"	Friends	12	S	3 months	"	"	Died
2005	"	"	State	63	S	Unknown	"	"	Recovered
2006	"	"	Friends	-	"	7 years	"	"	Remainin
2007	"	"	State	-	"	2 "	"	"	Recovered
2008	"	"	Friends	-	"	3 "	"	"	Remainin
2009	"	"	State	-	"	5 "	"	"	Recovered
2010	"	"	Friends	34	S	3 "	"	"	Recovered
2011	Jefferson	"	Friends	47	M	1 year	"	"	Remainin
2012	"	"	State	56	M	2 years	"	"	Recovered
2013	Estill	"	Friends	37	M	5 "	"	"	Remainin
2014	Fleming	"	State	27	S	6 "	"	"	Recovered
2015	Jefferson	"	Friends	28	S	20 days	"	"	Remainin

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Residence.	Nativity.	Supported by	Sex.	Age	Social state.	Duration before admission.	Form of disease.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge.	Result.
2058	Jefferson	Ireland	State	M	37	M	2 weeks	Mania	1855 July 3	1855 Aug. 6	Died
2059	Bourbon	Kentucky	"	M	35	M	7 months	Epilepsy	" 5	Recovered	Recovered
2060	Anderson	"	Friends	M	22	S	8 years	Mania	" 12	Died	Died
2061	Shelby	"	State	M	42	M	3 months	Epilepsy	" 14	Recovered	Recovered
2062	Harrison	"	"	M	10	S	4 years	Mania	" 14	Removed	Removed
2063	Bourbon	Virginia	"	M	25	S	12 months	Epilepsy	" 17	Died	Died
2064	Jefferson	Kentucky	"	M	35	S	3 years	Mania	" 17	Recovered	Recovered
2065	Marion	Virginia	"	M	47	S	5	Dementia	" 20	Remains	Remains
2066	Oldham	Kentucky	Friends	M	40	M	12 weeks	Mania	" 21	Recovered	Recovered
2067	Campbell	"	"	M	24	S	15 months	Mania	" 25	Remains	Remains
2068	Floyd	Virginia	State	M	23	S	1 month	Dementia	" 25	Died	Died
2069	Carter	Ireland	"	M	34	M	3 years	Epilepsy	" 15	Recovered	Recovered
2070	Jefferson	"	"	M	45	M	3	Mania	" 20	Remains	Remains
2071	"	"	"	M	38	M	10 weeks	"	" 21	Recovered	Recovered
2072	"	England	"	M	32	M	3	"	" 21	Remains	Remains
2073	Kenton	N.York	Friends	M	40	M	13 years	"	" 21	Recovered	Recovered
2074	Fayette	Kentucky	Master	M	23	S	10 weeks	"	" 29	Remains	Remains
2075	Woodford	"	Friends	M	27	S	4 years	"	" 30	Recovered	Recovered
2076	Mason	"	State	M	66	W	20	"	" 30	Remains	Remains
2077	Meade	"	"	M	45	W	28	"	" 31	Died	Died
2078	"	Canada	"	M	—	"	"	"	" 31	Recovered	Recovered
2079	Mercer	Kentucky	State	M	36	M	14 months	Mania	Sept. 6	Remains	Remains
2080	Jefferson	Germany	"	M	24	S	19 years	Epilepsy	" 11	Recovered	Recovered
2081	"	Ireland	"	M	27	M	Unknown	Dementia	" 12	Remains	Remains
2082	Fayette	Kentucky	"	M	43	S	2½ years	Mania	" 20	Recovered	Recovered
2083	Morgan	"	"	M	55	M	12½ months	"	" 22	Died	Died
2084	Texas	"	Friends	M	40	W	20 months	"	" 22	Remains	Remains
2085	Bourbon	Ireland	State	M	30	S	4 years	"	" 24	Recovered	Recovered
2086	Fayette	Kentucky	Friends	M	17	M	4 months	"	" 25	Remains	Remains
2087	Lewis	"	Friends	M	40	M	6 years	Epilepsy	" 25	Recovered	Recovered
2088	Clarke	"	State	M	35	S	6	Dementia	" 26	Remains	Remains
2089	Carter	"	"	M	60	W	7	Mania	" 26	Recovered	Recovered
2090	Nelson	Ireland	Friends	M	62	M	16	Dementia	" 26	Remains	Remains
2091	Pulaski	Kentucky	State	M	22	S	10 days	Mania	" 30	Recovered	Recovered
2092	Henry	"	Friends	M	57	M	15 years	"	" 30	Remains	Remains
2093	Kenton	Massachusetts	State	M	56	M	3 months	"	" 23	Died	Died

REPORT FROM EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## SYNOPSIS.

	M	F	Total.
Number remaining, December 31, 1854,	115	76	191
Admitted since,	69	33	102
Add one not heretofore registered,	1	-	1
Whole number during the year,	185	109	294
Of whom have recovered,	29	7	36
Of whom have died,	43	13	56
Of whom have been removed,	6	5	11
Of whom have eloped,	1	-	1
Registered but unaccounted for,	2	2	4
Remaining, December 31, 1855,	104	82	186
Whole number in the Asylum to December 31, 1855,	1,423	690	2,113
Of whom have recovered,	-	-	777
Died,	-	-	852
Removed,	-	-	171
Eloped,	-	-	129
Unaccounted for,	-	-	4
Remains,	-	-	186
	-	-	2,113

The following Table has been prepared for the purpose of furnishing some data on which to base a division of the State, between the Eastern and Western Asylums. It includes all the admissions since the opening of the Institution in 1824, up to the 31st of Dec., 1855, except for the years 1844 to 1847, inclusive. I have not been able to find any record of admissions for this period:

Adair,	-	3	Jefferson	-	170
Allen,	-	14	Johnson,	-	2
Anderson,	-	11	Kenton,	-	15
Boyle,	-	10	Knox,	-	4
Bracken,	-	15	Larue,	-	2
Bullitt,	-	7	Letcher,	-	1
Bourbon,	-	42	Laurel,	-	1
Barren,	-	21	Lincoln,	-	25
Breckinridge	-	10	Lewis,	-	7
Boone,	-	18	Lawrence,	-	5
Breathitt,	-	3	Logan,	-	30
Ballard,	-	6	Livingston,	-	7
Bath,	-	14	Muhlenburg,	-	4
Butler,	-	5	Madison,	-	43
Campbell,	-	29	Montgomery,	-	10
Caldwell,	-	7	Mercer,	-	44
Christian,	-	15	Marion,	-	3
Clarke,	-	23	Marshall,	-	8
Carroll,	-	5	M'Cracken,	-	7
Casey,	-	11	Meade,	-	4
Clinton,	-	1	Monroe,	-	4
Cumberland,	-	7	Morgan,	-	60
Carter,	-	3	Mason,	-	24
Crittenden,	*	2	Nicholas,	-	22
Galloway,	-	11	Nelson,	-	12
Clay,	-	1	Owen,	-	8
Daviess,	-	8	Oldham,	-	10
Edmonson,	-	1	Ohio,	-	1
Estill,	-	7	Owsley,	-	3
Franklin	-	32	Perry,	-	9
Fayette,	-	180	Pulaski,	-	2
Floyd,	-	8	Pike,	-	8
Fleming,	-	23	Pendleton,	-	6
Fulton,	-	5	Rockcastle,	-	3
Gallatin,	-	5	Russell,	-	8
Graves,	-	6	Simpson,	-	42
Greenup,	-	9	Shelby,	-	38
Grant,	-	6	Scott,	-	11
Grayson,	-	6	Spencer,	-	7
Girard,	-	22	Todd,	-	2
Green,	-	17	Taylor,	-	5
Hopkins,	-	7	Trigg,	-	8
Henderson,	-	11	Trimble,	-	5
Hardin,	-	17	Union,	-	5
Hancock,	-	7	Woodford,	-	27
Henry,	-	19	Wayne,	-	11
Harlan	-	3	Warren,	-	21
Hart,	-	17	Whitley	-	2
Harrison,	-	29	Washington,	-	9
Hickman,	-	4	Unknown,	-	4
Jessamine,	-	23			





